

BIG BLAZE DUE TO AN ACCIDENT

Fire Inquest Jury Returns Its Verdict.

FIRE INQUEST VERDICT.

An inquisition taken at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 19th, 20th and 21st days of August, in the year 1902, before A. M. Brown, High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, in re burning of "Winston Block" and adjacent buildings, River street, Honolulu, Oahu, on the morning of August 18, 1902, by the oaths of the jurors, whose names are hereunto subscribed, who, being sworn to inquire when, how and by what means the said fire originated, upon their oaths do say:

That said fire originated at about 2:10 a. m., August 18, 1902, in a certain store in said "Winston Block," occupied by the Kwong Wong Tai Co., as a fruit and tailor shop, fronting on Hotel street, in Honolulu, Oahu, on the main side of said Hotel street, and about one hundred feet from the northeast corner of River and Hotel streets, and being the third store from said corner.

Said fire being caused probably by the accidental breaking of a kerosene oil lamp left burning by one Wong Yee, an occupant of said store, and one of the numbers of the firm of Kwong Wong Tai, on a table in the rear portion of said store.

This jury further believes from the evidence adduced, that a sufficient supply of water to successfully combat the fire could not be obtained from the water mains for about fifteen minutes after the arrival of the Fire Department.

In witness whereof, the said High Sheriff, and the jurors of this inquest, have hereunto set their names this 21st day of August, A. D. 1902. (Signed) A. M. BROWN, High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii. J. A. MCANDLESS, E. R. ADAMS, FRANK MINTYRE, CHAS. GILMAN.

The fire inquest jury empaneled by High Sheriff Brown to inquire into the cause of the disastrous fire in Chinatown on Monday morning, arrived at a verdict yesterday afternoon after three daily sessions, in which they discredited the rumors that the fire was of incendiary origin, but declare on the contrary, that it was started by the accidental breaking of an oil lamp which was left burning by Wong Yee on a counter in the store of the Kwong Wong Tai Company in the Winston block, Hotel street. Whether the lamp was overturned by a cat or not, was not determined by the jury, although the evidence pointed largely to a feline pet of the neighborhood having been instrumental. The testimony of Ah Sui, the Hotel street butcher, who discovered the fire and raised the alarm, was to the effect that when he heard the crash of breaking glass after he had passed the store in question, he went back, peeped into the interior through the cracks in the board sections forming the front part of the establishment, and distinctly saw a cat upon the counter, and flames enveloping a part of the room.

Testimony which led the jury to decide that there was no incendiaryism, was to the effect that there were five Chinamen asleep in the rear of the Kwong Wong Tai store, and that they were aroused from their slumbers by the shouts of fire raised by Ah Sui. They had just time to get out of the sleeping apartment before the flames reached it. One walk unawakened, and it was with great difficulty that he rolled out of his bed and crawled out of the store through the rear door. He was found asleep when aroused by Ah Sui's cries. Much dependence was placed in the testimony of Ah Sui, who is accredited with being an honest, truth-telling Chinese, and in arriving at their verdict the jury was largely influenced by his testimony.

All the Chinese who were sleeping in the rear of the Kwong Wong Tai premises when the fire broke out appeared before the jury yesterday afternoon. Each testified to having been awakened by cries from the street and the sound of some one kicking upon the board door in front. When they awoke the section immediately about the counter was ablaze, the flames seemingly working backward toward the rear. Wong Yee had just time to pick up the store's books which were near the

couch, and escape. The others followed him quickly, the last man out being the sick one, who was not a member of the firm, but a friend from Ewa stopping in town for a few days.

The Chinese who was thought to have been burned turned up well yesterday morning, having gone to Ewa the morning of the fire. Not having been seen by his closest friends since the morning of the fire, they naturally became interested in him, and after making inquiries about town and in every place where they thought he might have gone for quarters, they reported to the police. The search amongst the ruins which was started on Wednesday afternoon was still being conducted yesterday forenoon when word reached the workers that he was alive and well.

The report was also current on Wednesday, that a Japanese was also missing and a searching party was preparing to look under the debris for his body, when he also made his appearance.

PORTUGUESE READY TO NOMINATE

Oratory filled San Antonio hall last evening when a mass meeting of Portuguese was held under the auspices of the Portuguese Political Club. As a result at the close of the speechmaking young Portuguese voters came forward in squads and placed their names upon the roll of the club. Nearly three hundred Portuguese men were in the hall, and their approval of the speeches was demonstrated by enthusiastic applause.

President Camara announced that on Saturday evening a meeting of the club would be held to nominate candidates whose names would be voted upon next Wednesday night, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be the candidate of the Portuguese colony for legislative honors.

Tomorrow evening's meeting promises to be one of the most important in which the Portuguese have ever participated, it being understood that of the numerous candidates for honors, the battle may narrow down to two of the most popular young men in the colony.

The meeting was called to order by the president, who called the speakers, Messrs. M. A. Silva, Frank Andrade, J. M. Vivas, M. C. Pacheco, J. F. Durao, and M. A. Gonsalves, to the platform.

All the speakers urged the Portuguese to leave petty jealousies and bickerings out of the campaign and unite in the quest for representation of the colony in the next legislature. An appeal was made to the old men of the colony, who still hesitate about permitting their sons to cast off their allegiance to Portugal, to let them accept the rights and privileges of American citizenship, casting sentiment for country to the winds. Their right in Hawaii, both for themselves and future generations, was the paramount issue at present, and the young men of the colony with votes in their hands, could protect them. A voice in the legislature was the desire of the Portuguese-Americans, and with their strength they could succeed in electing their candidate.

M. A. Silva said the lack of earlier organization was the fault of the entire colony. The club had called the meeting to ask all Portuguese qualified to vote to associate themselves with the club and assist in making it a factor of prominence in the coming campaign. He said they did not want a legislature like the last one, for they were suffering from it today. They wanted a legislature composed of men who have the interests of the Territory at heart. In the last legislature there was not a member of the Portuguese colony. The co-operation of all the voters in the present campaign would probably result in landing one of their number in the legislature.

J. F. Durao made a great speech, in which he appealed to the patriotism of the auditors to co-operate with the club in its campaign to secure representation in the legislature by the election of one of their number. By uniting in a solid body the club and the colony could make itself respected in the community.

M. C. Pacheco said that the Portuguese Political Club was non-partisan. It had been criticized for not being either Republican or Democrat, but he contended their success was in a non-partisan organization, and when the time came they could demand a recognition of their rights as taxpayers. Frank Andrade spoke in English. He defined politics and government and the relations of both to the voter. The Portuguese colony was progressive and it needed representation in the legislature. The Portuguese Club was not for the few, it was for all Portuguese residents. They should have a voice there to say how the taxes paid by them should be used. It was necessary to have leaders, or they would fall of their object. It was a duty which every Portuguese owed to his family to assist the club.

Major Camara said he wished to correct a rumor to the effect that the club was antagonistic to the two political parties. The rumor was false. The statement that the Portuguese, if they obtained representation, would revenge themselves for alleged past wrongs was also false. J. M. Vivas and M. A. Gonsalves closed the meeting with advice to the older men to permit their sons of voting age to become naturalized, and lend their support to the club.

Schwab made a speech of \$18,000.00 by his purchase of the Bethlehem works, after which he sold to the steel trust.

THURSTON WILL FIRE FIRST GUN



EX-SENATOR JOHN M. THURSTON.

JOHN M. THURSTON of Nebraska, and so open to engagement, or of a former Senator from that state, and known as one of the most eloquent and forceful speakers in the nation, will open the Republican campaign in Hawaii. At the request of the special committee of the Young Men's Republican club yesterday the visitor to Honolulu accepted the invitation to make the address, and agreed with the members that Saturday evening would be a proper time for the gathering.

The meeting will be one of the most important that has been held in the Territory, since it was made an integral portion of the United States. Former Senator Thurston is one of the most sought after orators in the Republican party. He has a reputation for convincing, persuasive eloquence that is second to none, and that his presence in Hawaii at this time renders it possible to secure his services for the party, is a matter for congratulation. His fame has grown since, as temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1898, he brought the thousands of delegates and visitors to their feet with cheers to punctuate his periods. Ten thousand people listened to that speech and since that day Thurston has been the man most sought by managers of campaigns.

The meeting will be held at the Orpheum, Saturday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The address of the principal speaker of the evening will commence soon after that hour, the time between the opening of the doors and the calling of the meeting to order being filled in by the music either of the Hawaiian band, which has a holiday

DEMOCRATS WILL NOT UNITE WITH WILCOX NOW

Not until after the Republican convention in September will there be any decision as to how far the Democracy will go in its affiliation with the Wilcox Home Rulers. This was decided yesterday after a long conference, which closed without any definite conclusion, other than that there would be future communications, some time early in the following month.

The meeting between the Home Rule leaders and Democracy's fore rank organizers was that which has been anticipated ever since the return of Wilcox and Cayless from the states. Both were then confident that the local organization of Democrats would welcome the suggestion of a conference with the Delegate, coming as he did with a letter suggesting that the locals follow the advice of Senator Blackburn and close up with the Independents.

After two months of waiting the meeting was held yesterday afternoon, there being present six persons. Wilcox and his alter ego Edgar Cayless represented the Home Rule party, while in company with National Committee-man Cornwell of the Democrats were S. M. Damon, E. B. McClanahan and C. J. McCarthy. The object of the gathering was stated by Mr. Cayless, who seemed to act as the manager of the Home Rule party, to be the con-

sideration of a basis upon which the two parties might act. While it was not stated in so many words, the impression left upon the minds of some by Cayless' words, was that Wilcox had seen his error in making Republicans out of Home Rulers last year, and now wished to baptize them into the Democratic faith.

There resulted a long discussion of ways and means, of plan for semi-union, for endorsement of candidates, and talk of the necessity for the parties acting in harmony in this campaign. The members of the conferring party were requested to say nothing about the results or the words uttered, but it became gossip later in the afternoon that Wilcox was willing to give away nearly half his ticket for the legislature on this island, and representation on the others, in consideration of an endorsement for Delegate, and an agreement that the minority party should not nominate in any event.

RECEPTION GIVEN TO NEW BISHOP

The Right Reverend H. B. Restarick, Bishop of Honolulu, was presented to Honolulu people formally last evening, at a reception given at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel by the congregations of St. Andrews and St. Clement's. For an hour and a half a double line of guests passed through the Waikiki parlors and were presented to the Bishop, Mrs. Restarick and Miss Restarick, and until a late hour the lanais of the hotel were crowded by those who gathered to formally welcome the churchman.

It was a representative gathering of Honolulu's cosmopolitan population, and the leading men and women, irrespective of creed and affiliation, were in the throng which filled the hotel during the evening. Every clergyman of the city was there and in addition men prominent in business and political life gave the evening to meeting friends and showing their appreciation of the coming of a new head of the church, whose popularity was attested by the scores of old friends who were among the guests.

The hotel was beautifully and tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the reception parlors and the lanais were transformed into bowers of greenery, by the festooning of vines and leys, the touch of color being added by the draping of large American flags on the lanais. The Waikiki lanai was the one on which the greatest amount of work was done and the effects were tropical and lent to the music and the bright gowns of the ladies an air of the seasons' delights of the islands, which appealed with directness of the visitors from abroad.

Among the many guests other than the members of the two congregations and residents of the city were Senator and Mrs. John M. Thurston and Mrs. Burton, wife of the senator from Kansas, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lighton, of San Francisco and other travelers now here, and all were greatly impressed by the scenes, the decorative effects and the entertainment. The band gave its concert on the grounds in honor of the occasion and the program was highly appreciated.

On the Ewa lanais of the hotel the refreshments were served and at small tables the guests enjoyed ices and lemonade, with the usual accompaniments. The management of the hotel was to a great extent responsible for the success of the entire affair, for the rooms were placed at the disposal of the committee of ladies, and in addition there were such contributions to the entertainment as made it in every way enjoyable. The reception, given as it was by committees from the two congregations was in immediate charge of the following:

Finance Committee—T. Clive Davies, R. A. Jordan, Solomon Meheula, J. M. Wakefield, William Thompson and Mr. Guild; Executive Committee—St. Andrews, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Ryeroff, Mrs. Emory, Mrs. McGrew and Mrs. A. Young; St. Clements, Mrs. J. H. Soper, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Wakefield and Mrs. Joseph Emerson; Decorations—St. Andrews, Mrs. W. M. Giffard, Mrs. George Herbert, Miss Maggie Walker, Mrs. Dr. Camp, St. Clements, Miss Stokes; Refreshments—St. Andrews, Mrs. C. W. Booth, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Mrs. T. J. King, Mrs. C. T. Day, Mrs. G. H. Schmidt, Mrs. Tinker, Mrs. Marie von Holt, Mrs. Schmiedt, St. Clements, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. C. L. Rhodes and Mrs. Osborne; Entertainments—St. Andrews, Mrs. F. J. Church, Mrs. Ernest Kopke, Mrs. George C. Beckley, Mrs. Freeth, Mrs. W. M. Graham, Mrs. G. W. R. King, Mrs. A. Young, St. Clements, Mrs. E. I. Spalding, Mrs. L. F. Johnson, Mrs. W. Thompson, Mrs. Maroni; Ushers—Messrs. Irvine, Lansdale, Anderson, McGrew, Miranda, James Kaulia, W. H. Soper, E. A. Ross, Osborne, Young, Crabbe; Introductions to Bishop—H. M. George, C. Potter and Arthur Mackintosh. The clergy received with the Bishop.

Australian Mine Disaster.
SYDNEY, August 4.—A dreadful colliery explosion took place at the Mount Kembla coal mine today. The explosion, which was caused by coal-gas lighting, resulted in the roof of the mine tunnel collapsing and imprisoning the 230 miners. The explosion, so far as is known at present, killed eighty-four men outright. So far as can be learned over 100 men managed to escape after the explosion, leaving over a hundred still untouched. Rescue parties have taken out a few men.

TALK FOR MONEY TO PAY JURIES

Legality of Court Questioned by Dole.

The Supreme Court sitting in special session yesterday considered the appeal of Judge Humphreys from the decision of Auditor Austin in refusing to allow the judiciary department to draw from the general expense the sum of \$5,000 which it is claimed was erroneously paid to the bailiffs from that appropriation. The matter was set for ten o'clock and at that hour the court composed of Justice Perry, W. O. Smith and J. T. De Bolt met, but upon the request of Judge Humphreys adjourned until afternoon.

Several questions not down on the program developed during the hearing. The first was the constitutionality of the court convened to hear the matter, which if upheld, declared Judge Humphreys, would invalidate every chamber order made by a circuit judge and every act of the district magistrates. A second question was the legality of the bailiff act itself which was followed by a declaration that if the contention of Judge Humphreys is true the legislature had provided a limitless appropriation for court bailiffs.

Interest was added to the argument by the sudden and unexpected appearance of Judge Gear in the matter, who, after two vain attempts to interrupt the argument of the Attorney General, finally stated that he disagreed entirely with his colleagues on the bench and thought the payment of the bailiffs had been legal. He also declared the action of the Supreme Court to be illegal, and his attitude in the entire matter, and his opposition to the first and third judges caused somewhat of a sensation.

Judge Humphreys in opening the case said that he felt some doubt as to his right to appear, in view of the statute which prohibited circuit judges from practicing. He based his appearance as counsel upon the right of every man to appear in court in person, and as he was the appellant in the case he thought he should be heard. "This is not a case in which the court can be represented by amicus curiae, and I do not feel like asking a member of the bar to act gratuitously, my personal interest in the matter is so slight as not to justify an expenditure out of my own pocket for counsel."

Judge Humphreys further stated that he did not appeal in accordance with the section which provided for differences between ministers of the government, but simply as a person aggrieved at the action of the auditor. He then called attention to the report of Chief Justice Frear for 1900, saying that this showed that he had not contemplated that bailiffs' pay should come out of the general expense appropriation. As to the separate item in the salary appropriation bill making provision for bailiffs of the Supreme Court he said that this act was superfluous and in no way invalidated the bailiff act. That this made no difference he illustrated by showing that the organic act had provided that the High Sheriff and Attorney General were two distinct officers, and yet the legislature had placed the High Sheriff in the Attorney General's department, and he was paid out of that appropriation. The bailiff act he said further did not limit the appropriation for bailiffs to two years but that the legislature had intended to so limit it. In response to a question from the passage of the act on April 25, 1901. The title of the act itself, Judge Humphreys contended, showed the intent of the legislature. This provided for the compensation and payment of bailiffs, and even if the body of the act did not specify this more particularly it was contended that the title should be taken into consideration. This he argued was shown further by amendments to the bill offered by Robertson and Dickey in which it was sought to strike out the words in the title and Section 5 in the act, referring to the payment of the bailiffs, as illustrative of the intent of the legislature.

"It has been held," continued the judge, "that if a construction of a statute should cause great inconvenience that should be taken into consideration. It may be suggested here that as a matter of public policy the act should be construed as I contend. The court will take judicial knowledge of the condition of the Supreme as well as of the Circuit Courts in view of the fact that this appropriation has been exhausted."

"It was not the intent of the legislature to impose duties upon the courts and not appropriate money to carry them out. This question of great inconvenience should I submit be considered."

Sections of the bailiff act were quoted showing that the auditor was directed to draw warrants upon the Treasurer

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MANILA CLUB OF HAWAIIANS

To Be Known as the Hui Aloha Club

For about three months the Americans in Manila who were formerly residents of the Hawaiian Islands, have been endeavoring to get together for the purpose of organizing a Hawaiian Club. Their labors were rewarded on Saturday night, when about 40 former residents of Hawaii got together and organized what is officially and unofficially known as Hui Aloha. The meeting was held at the American Club, and the following officers were elected: President, J. C. Lenhart; vice-president, C. B. Ripley; secretary, Charles McGuire; treasurer, Louis T. Grant. The executive committee consists of J. C. Lenhart, C. B. Ripley, Charles K. McGuire, Louis T. Grant, J. F. Kennedy, R. H. Ryckoff, and T. M. Stack.

The object of the society is the promotion of social interests and the keeping alive of a bond of union between all the former residents of Hawaii now in the Philippines.

A committee consisting of Ryckoff, J. F. Kennedy, Charles T. McGuire and T. M. Stack, was appointed to arrange a genuine Hawaiian luau. This glorification meeting will be held some time in August. Mr. Kennedy has located Makua, who is known as a first class poi pounder, and the committee has already gone to work with vim and snap to make the luau a success.

Great credit is due to the efforts of Messrs. J. C. Lenhart, Charles Campbell, J. F. Kennedy, and R. H. Ryckoff for the formation of the society. They have worked hard for along while in their efforts to get the Hawaiians together, and these efforts have been crowned with earned success.

The members enrolled are: J. C. Lenhart, C. B. Ripley, Charles K. McGuire, Louis T. Grant, J. F. Kennedy, R. H. Ryckoff, T. M. Stack, J. A. Campbell, Nat Black, Wallace Trumble, C. Trumble, F. J. Cody, Joseph Hartman, H. Brown, Makua, G. J. Haskins, Wm. Gitt, J. E. Schubert, W. D. Potter, Dr. Lindley, Volcano Marshall, Louis McGrew, P. Stanmore, B. Gardner, J. Miller, C. Macomber, T. Carney, C. A. Johnson, Capt. Lablond, J. Mathieu, S. L. Severson, Harry Wharton, A. L. Cook, F. L. Rieckenberg, W. O'Shea.

SEWARD ON THE WAY TO HONOLULU

First of Army Transports to
Again Call for Coal at
This Port.

The transports are to stop at Honolulu again and the first one to lay over here should be along from Seattle in a few days.

Agent Beebe of the Globe Navigation Company received a telegram yesterday dated August 14th, and sent via San Francisco, stating that the transport Seward would sail from Seattle on August 16th and that she would call at Honolulu.

Sometime ago the department made a contract with the Globe Company to carry coal to this port for the transports and the Seward is the first one to receive instructions to call here since this contract was made.

She is bound for Manila and it is said will remain in the islands to do the inter-island transport work. She has recently been fitted out with a complete refrigerating plant for carrying meat in the inter-island work. There is a possibility that the Seward may stop at Guam on her way out to pick up the exiled Filipinos who have accepted the terms of the amnesty granted by the United States.

Returns of Merchants' Fair

At a meeting yesterday of the committee having in charge the recent Merchants' Fair, Chairman Helm submitted a report of the finances of the committee. According to the statement the total receipts from the sales of space and of the building amounted to \$2645, while the entire expenses reached the sum of \$2417.60, leaving a net profit of \$228.40. Consideration was given to the form of certificate of award which is to be given to the exhibitors adjudged worthy by the committee, and the committee will take further time to consider the subject.

Improvements to America Maru.

The Jap steamer America Maru, which is expected to arrive here on Friday afternoon, underwent some improvements during her stay in San Francisco. Two new staterooms were added to the upper deck and they are among the most attractive quarters on the vessel. The Maru carries much of the heavy scenery to be used by the Nipper-Fraser Theatrical Company during its tour of the Orient, but the members of the company are booked for the Korea.

Kinau Arrives at the Coast.

The steamer Kinau of the Wilder steamship line took her time on the trip to the coast, where she is to undergo repairs. When she left Honolulu Captain Freeman stated that he would require about eight days for the trip, but he did not reach the coast until August 10th, having occupied ten days and four hours in making the passage.

FAREWELL TO SAITO

Consul and Wife Toasted by Colony.

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

One of the most elaborate entertainments in the Japanese colony was the farewell dinner last evening to Consul and Madame Saito at the consulate. The dinner was served in a marquee on the rear lawn, the walls consisting of the banners of his country, while about the tent poles, vines, malle and flowers were wreathed and festooned, and the residence and grounds were decorated with flags and lanterns. The occasion for the dinner was a parting tribute to the consul, who, with Madame Saito, leaves for Japan on the America Maru next Saturday to enjoy a five-months' vacation, after eight years of service abroad.

It had been the intention of the colony to entertain the consul and Madame Saito at the Moana hotel, but he refused such a testimonial, as he expects to return in such a short time. There were 250 guests, including all of the leading business men of the colony in Hawaii with their wives. After the dinner, Consul Saito in a very few words expressed his gratification of the pleasant relations which had existed between himself and the business community. He asked for his acting consul, Mr. Okabe, the assistance of the men present, and expressed the pleasure he would experience upon his return to Hawaii.

Mr. Shida, the manager of the Keshin bank, on behalf of the business community, presented to Consul and Madame Saito a silver service, and on behalf of the ladies, to Madame Saito, a number of handsome gifts. In the course of his remarks he wished them a pleasant journey. Mr. Iminishi of the Yokohama Specie Bank, proposed a toast to the healths of Consul and Madame Saito, which was drunk standing. Editor Soga of the Hawaii Shinpo, eulogized the work of the consul in behalf of the fire claimants. Prof. M. M. Scott made an address to Madame Saito, consisting principally of a poetic production, which elicited universal applause. Madame Saito responded gracefully, expressing her regret at leaving here and remarking what a pleasant life she had passed in Honolulu. Mr. Bigelow spoke of the friendly relations existing between the business men and the consul. It was very late before the guests dispersed.

BELIEVES HE CAN CURE LEPROSY

Experiments of a German Specialist Arouse the Medical World.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Experiments in the treatment of leprosy are being conducted at the Medical Missionary society's hospital at Canton by Dr. Adolph Reizag, a noted specialist of Vienna. United States Consul McWade, at Canton, has forwarded a preliminary report to the Secretary of State which was furnished him by Dr. Swan of the hospital staff. The report says:

"After carefully considering the matter and obtaining the approval of our board of hospital managers to lend Dr. Reizag what aid we could we have admitted three marked cases of leprosy into an isolated room and have given the doctor what aid we could in providing suitable conditions for the treatment of these cases. Every precaution has been taken against infection from these cases which in twenty-four hours' time have begun to show signs of improvement.

"From Dr. Reizag's intelligent methods of treatment and the enthusiasm he shows in the management of these cases, I am led to believe that gratifying results will be obtained. I may add that one or two physicians will be associated with myself in the observations made in connection with these cases also that there are no secret or proprietary remedies used, or any methods of treatment followed that would be in the least detrimental to the welfare of the patient. Pictures have been taken of the three cases now under treatment and it is said that a full report will be made of these and other cases that are likely to come under treatment to a general medical congress which meets a few months hence, in Vienna. Later on I shall be pleased to report to you more fully what has actually been accomplished. The self denying efforts of Dr. Reizag freely made on behalf of a class of people subject to a living death are, I think, worthy of admiration and support and we shall be pleased to further his efforts in any way that we can."

MORE ABOUT MARCUS ISLAND

Out of darkness cometh light. It now appears that the mysterious island except Marcus Marquis or Marquessa, which the other day so suddenly loomed on the international horizon swept across the orbit of the Manila Times and swam into the public's ken is after all plain M-A-R-C-U-S, without any French or Japanese trimmings. It also appears that for once the omniscient geography played us false, and strange to say, the cable played us true, and that Marcus, instead of smugling under the wing of Honolulu, is situated down even on our front porch, being situated almost due north of Luzon. By these facts, much that before was dark is illumined, and we can now see how one Captain Rosehill has been

WM. C. GREGG AND COLONEL M'CANDLESS ON PORTO RICO

An Interesting Description of One of Uncle Sam's New Possessions—Both an Educational and Property Test for Voters.

William C. Gregg, of the Gregg-Seager company, has just returned from a trip through Porto Rico with Colonel McCandless of Honolulu.

Mr. Gregg's notebook is full of interesting data and his camera caught interesting views for him. He met in the island Governor Hunt, formerly of Montana, and General Elliot of the interior department. From these men, other officials and natives he gained a comprehensive idea of Porto Rico reconstruction. Mr. Gregg had the privilege of being with Governor Hunt when the first Spanish officials to visit the island since the war were presented and began arrangements for a Spanish consular service. The effects of the great hurricane immediately following the American occupation are still noticeable. An unusual haze was in the atmosphere and red spots at sunset touched the zenith as a result of the eruption of Mont Pelee, 200 miles away. It was to Mr. Gregg an interesting bit of information that Porto Rican cities, with the exception of fortified San Juan, were built several miles inland to guard against attacks by pirates.

Mr. Gregg has traveled in Cuba and Hawaii as well as Porto Rico and is familiar with present conditions in all of Uncle Sam's possessions. He says:

A CONTENTED PEOPLE.

The thing that stands out most conspicuously in Porto Rico is the contentment of the people and their uniform acquiescence in the government of the Americans. It is a long road from negro and Spanish tropical indolence and habits to the American standard of enterprise and integrity. The Porto Ricans are merely taking their first steps. One of these is to send their young men to college in the United States. Between 300 and 400 are now being educated here. They are selected on account of intellectual promise. Two hundred are partially supported by the island government, assisted through scholarships in the American colleges and by American philanthropists.

A second step was to accommodate themselves to American money. This caused riots at first, as the change could not be made without an advance in prices of both labor and merchandise.

A third step was the building of roads. Spain, in the four hundred years, built about 150 miles of road. The United States has built in three years 140 miles, expending for this purpose about \$2,000,000. The necessity of roads will be understood when it is realized that the mountain districts and all the interior are very thickly populated.

SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED.

The fourth step was the establishment of schools. Spain couldn't build a school building in four hundred years, but we have built thirty-eight in three years and have twenty more under construction. Before the war, Spain had 22,000 pupils in 538 schools, for whose tuition the parents had to pay. After three years the United States has 50,000 pupils in 939 schools without expense to the parents.

The fifth step for the Porto Ricans is the spending of all their money at home. No more tribute is sent abroad.

granted title of possession by the United States government, and how the U. S. transport Sheridan may have called there on her way to Nagasaki. But all this, and much more, is duly set forth in the following graceful and authentic narrative, by one who may, for us, with proper courtesy be called the Columbus of Marcus Island:

Manila, July 21st, 1902.

Dear Sir—I was rather amused while reading the leading editorial in your issue of today regarding "Marcus Island." Your deductions are far astray when you give the location as the Marquesas group.

I have visited the Marquesas group, and have also attempted a landing on Marcus Island, which is located about 800 miles west by south of Japan and is uninhabited. There is only one point on the island where a landing can be made, and even there it can seldom be accomplished.

The only value that attaches to it is the deposit of guano it contains, which is apparently limitless. The bark "Koko Head" discovered the island in 1879, and attempted to land and take possession, but failed after three days' trial, on account of the roughness of the weather. He later retired from the sea and secured the position of harbor-master of Honolulu, where he succeeded in interesting Mr. Peacock, a prominent liquor merchant, and others, in his tale of the value of the island, and they fitted him out with a small schooner in which he sailed to the island and planted the American flag and then returned to the United States and filed an application for a concession to the phosphate (guano) privileges and finally secured the passage of a bill through Congress granting his prayer. This was some eight or nine months ago and he was fitting out to go to the island with the intention of erecting machinery for loading the guano into ships when I left Honolulu some three months ago.

The guano is worth \$40.00 gold per ton in Honolulu for use on the sugar plantations, and the quantity the island contains would make multi-millionaires of Captain Rosehill and his backers. It is probably this knowledge which has caused Japan to attempt to take possession of the island which was unclaimed and unknown until Captain Rosehill planted the American flag on it.

Respectfully

W. M. GITT

From the foregoing it looks as if the question resolves itself into a subject for international discussion and lots of red tape and sealing wax. Uncle Sam will doubtless call on the Mikado to explain what he did with that little piece of bunting studded with stars and crossed with stripes planted by Captain Rosehill. Because the island has guano droppings on it is no sign that it will be dropped—Manila Times.

Before the American occupation, \$500,000 was sent annually to the King of Spain; \$300,000 was sent to the Pope at Rome, and from \$300,000 to \$500,000 was spent for the support of 7,000 Spanish soldiers. This was under trade conditions that were less favorable than they have today. For the Spanish market before the Spanish war was a good deal of a myth, both as to Porto Rico and Cuba. Spanish consumption always was small and the leading products of Porto Rico and Cuba before the Spanish war were sold in the world's open market.

Statements with reference to moral conditions are conflicting. Through the laxity of government and the excessive fees of the church the marriage ceremony was among the lower classes largely dispensed with. This did not necessarily mean licentiousness. Happily these matters have been corrected. A law is just going into effect compelling every man and woman who live together to procure a marriage certificate. If it is not enforced too vigorously on the start the good results will very soon show themselves.

NOT A TERRITORY.

Porto Rico is not a territory. The people are foolishly sensitive on this point, as they say they are not American citizens and they want to be. From what I know of the conditions in Hawaii I think Porto Rico very fortunate in being under the wise provision of the Foraker bill. They have an educational and small property qualification for voters. They elect the lower house of the legislature. The upper house consists of twelve men called the executive council. Seven of these are appointed by the president direct and five are appointed by the governor of Porto Rico, such appointments being confirmed in Washington. With clean cut and capable men such as Governor Hunt at the head of this executive council, and such men as General Elliot at the head of the interior department, which constructs all the roads, and with such a fine lot of Americans as I met in official positions, I am not surprised at the good results obtained.

The island is about as large as five counties the size of Hennepin and contains about 1,000,000 persons. They are being taught in the public schools the English language along with Spanish. It is easy to find almost anywhere someone who can speak at least a little of our language. I think it is safe to say that in ten years everyone under twenty-five years of age will speak English.

The public library established in San Juan has been splendidly patronized, the common people have been allowed a freedom in the plazas or parks unknown before. Real estate has doubled in value. Unfortunately this does not affect the poorer class favorably.

I am compelled to admit that the effect of the American occupation of Porto Rico has been a godsend to the people and more or less of an inspiration to the people of the United States. I can see no cloud in the future. I do not expect great things from a tropical people. For their own good they should not be allowed to become a territory; for our good they should not be allowed statehood.

FILIPINO EXILES IN GUAM

MANILA, July 22.—A cablegram was received from the War Department at Washington, dated the 18th, to the effect that the next transport leaving San Francisco for Manila would be under orders to proceed by way of Guam and return the exiles who have been confined upon that island for the past eighteen months. The pardoned offenders coming under the general amnesty will be returned to these islands, but will be first required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government the same as all other prisoners who have been released and given liberty under the proclamation, who were held in the various prisons here.

Crown Prince Defies Kaiser

NEW YORK, August 11.—A cable to the Sun from Paris says: The Matin, which printed a story yesterday to the effect that the German Crown Prince had had a violent interview with his father, in which he expressed a desire to renounce his rank and give up his claim to the throne to marry for love, says today that Miss Gladys Deacon, daughter of the late Edward Parker Deacon is the object of the young Prince's affection. The paper adds that Miss Deacon told Prince Frederick William that she would never consent to amorganatic alliance, and if he desired to marry her a full religious and legal ceremony would be necessary.

Three days after Miss Deacon's avowal, the Crown Prince gave her a ring which he had sworn to give to no one except his wife. It being a present he had received from his grandmother, the late Empress Frederick.

Czar May Abdicate.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A cable to the Journal from Moscow says: A report is current in the highest official circles that the Czar has seriously expressed to his intimate counsellors his desire to abdicate in favor of his brother, Grand Duke Michael. His majesty is said to have become utterly disheartened at the internal condition of his country. He has neither the will nor the physical strength to contend with the situation and with the opposing retrogressive entourage by which he is surrounded.

ON KAALA'S HIGH PEAK

Teachers Ascend to a Lofty Mountain Swamp.

The steep slopes of Mt. Kaala in the Waiānae range were scaled Saturday by a party of men and women and a new trail to the summit, which is 3,050 feet above the level of the ocean, was opened up. For perhaps the second time women have made the laborious ascent. The party was guided by Mr. Tracy who had some days before blazed a trail through the heavy undergrowth making it possible for the women to ascend. In the party were Prof. Wood, principal of the Normal School, Miss Pierce, Miss Nina Adams, Miss Wynne and Mr. Dowdle of Maui.

The party started from the Waiānae settlement early on Saturday morning, made the ascent and returned the same day arriving at the settlement about 7 o'clock. The expedition made a fast trip.

When the summit was reached a flat area was found, a table-land which is nothing more or less than a swamp, filled with the dank undergrowth peculiar to tropical and marshy countries. So dense was this growth that the party was unable to see the surrounding country without getting on higher points. At such times the whole expanse of Oahu was displayed and the ocean was to be seen on both sides of the island. Those who were botanists and interested in nature study found most interesting things, the flora being peculiar to that special section.

Prof. Wood was interested in the lele vine, a clinging species which produces fruit and a flower of wonderful beauty. He brought several specimens back to Honolulu. Some time ago he received a request from a French botanist in Florida for roots, flowers and the fruit of the vine, and specimens will shortly be sent on.

Twenty years ago Prof. Alexander, at the head of the Hawaiian government survey department, sent an assistant to the summit of Kaala where he erected a staff and flag, and with these for a basic station, Prof. Alexander made some valuable measurements of heights in that vicinity.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM

"Last May," says Mrs. Curtis Baker, of Bookwalter, O., U. S. A., "an infant child of our neighbor's was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctor had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days' time the child had fully recovered, and is now (nearly a year since) a vigorous, healthy girl. I have recommended this Remedy frequently and have never known it to fail in any single instance." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

So Different

Lots of Claims Like This, But
so Different—Local Proof
is What Honolulu
People Want.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe, harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places. What people say in Florida. Public expressions from California. Ofttimes good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof. The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home indorsement counts. It disarms the skeptic; is beyond dispute.

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Kidney Pills. Here is a case of it:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kaplolan Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Fine Furniture

Genuine Mahogany

Dressers, Dressing Tables, Parlor Cabinets and Ladies' Desks. All new and choice goods. Some of these are reproductions from old designs.

Crumb Cloths and Art Squares

for the dining room. We have these in light cool colors at prices unheard of before.

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is complete. We keep everything from a cheap Jute rug to an imported Royal Wilton. A large assortment of patterns and sizes.

Furniture Covering in select patterns.

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is first class in every particular.

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OF BOSTON.

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OF HARTFORD.

The Islands at Issue.

COPENHAGEN, August 11.—The Landsting elections in the Faroe Islands resulted in a complete ministerial victory. The campaign turned on the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, and the government captured all opposition wards. Other wards will hold elections next month. A good ministerial majority is confidently expected. The treaty will be taken up soon after the opening of the Rigsdag in October.

ABSOLUTE PURITY IN *Primo Lager*

Ask your physician about "Primo" and he will tell you of its purity. Not fortified like imported beers to preserve it. Order from Brewery.

Brewery Telephone Main 841.

WILL POLL THE VOTERS

The Fourth District Republicans Active.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

If systematic work will accomplish results the Republicans of the Fourth District will deserve success, for the executive committee of the District committee has decided that active operations shall begin at once. The meeting of the committee last evening at headquarters was attended by every member but one, and that man is out of the city.

The only real work done by the committee was a decision that the polling of the voters of the district must be made at once. The first point to be met in the estimation of the committee is the registration period, and the list of voters which it is desired to secure at this time will be used in the checking of registry lists, when the books are opened for the making of a new record of eligible voters. The registration will be watched very closely this year and the committee's first step will be the securing of this poll by a canvass of the voting population.

For the purpose of making the work as complete as possible upon motion it was decided to ask the executive committees of the various precinct clubs to work with the District committee in this preliminary. It is the intention to secure immediate action by the clubs so that there may be no time lost in finding out just how the voters of the eastern end of the island stand. Missionary work among the electors who are not Republicans will follow the listing of all, but this will be the subject of future conferences, as it is the intention of the committee to devote its energies to one subject at a time.

The canvass will be made complete and the lists once in hand will be preserved for the personal work of the clubs later in the campaign. There was a deal of enthusiasm developed at the meeting and the members expressed the opinion that the work of the campaign would be pushed along rapidly as soon as the candidates were named.

FIFTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS. After many caucuses the first regular meeting of Republicans for the consideration of matters which may be brought before the Territorial convention, in the way of recommendations as to platform, will be that of the Fifth District committee, which is to be held Monday evening next at headquarters.

It is probable that there will be several other matters than platform planks come before the meeting. For some days, and after frequent conferences, it has been the suggestion of some of the members of the committee that there be called such a meeting for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of the members as to the proper course to follow in the matter of the senatorships.

There are now four men mentioned for the nominations. It is hoped that there will be two nominations given to the fifth, but if there is to be only one the members of the committee think they should come together and decide upon some course in common. It is the plan to decide as to the candidate and then stick by him through the meeting of the nominating convention. With Achi, Lane, McCandless and Huddy in the field the committeemen realize that they must be a unit if they expect to be able to get any share of the nominations.

It is understood that the friends of Lane and Huddy are making the move for a settlement of the question in this way, and that they have secured proxies from out of town members that give them hopes of being able to absolutely snow under Achi.

Of the several fights in the district that of Lane has met with the greatest change recently. It may be said to have received a black eye, owing principally to the fact that it has become the gossip of the members of the Fourth District committee that Lane is guided entirely by the advice of McCandless Stewart, and having become rid of that element in the party, there is no liking for any chance that it may get back.

This expression was given recently during a caucus, and it is understood that it will require all the tact of Norman Gedge of the Fourth Precinct, to hold his fellow delegates into line for the ticket which is now most in favor there, Achi and Lane for the Senate. This has been characterized the accident insurance ticket, as the men who favor it say in this way only may knives be kept in their sheaths.

DEMOCRATS AND FUSION.

As a result of the recent enrollments of Democrats and the activity of the minority party, there is an increase in the discussion as to the possibility of fusion with the Republicans on members of the legislature. There are several leaders of the Republicans who have been approached in the matter, but owing to the inability of the men of the party to get a line upon the prospects which they consider faithful, nothing has come to the fore.

Democratic leaders insist that they will be able to secure not less than 500 names upon the register of the central club in this city, and it is the opinion held by some Republicans that it would be wisdom to move to secure this contingent, and to give representation upon the ticket to the club. There have been mentioned few names as yet, although J. O. Carter and E. B. McCandless have been mentioned as supporters for the upper house.

There was much comment yesterday upon the fact that the Monday meet-

MANILA WILL BOOM

So Says Ziegenfuss Who Returned on Gaelic.

Mr. C. O. Ziegenfuss, formerly of Honolulu, but now one of the owners of a Manila newspaper, arrived in Honolulu yesterday on his way to the Coast in the Gaelic. He has been ill for four months and was ordered to leave cholera infected Manila by his doctor. He expects to return to Manila shortly. Mr. Ziegenfuss has a lot to say of the Philippines.

"What we need in the Philippines today," he says, "is for America to say that she will hold the islands and make American territory of them, that she will give us land and mining laws, will build railways and canals, and give us all the American laws that would fit local conditions. If that were done the Philippines would soon become the most prosperous of America's possessions."

"We want free trade with America," continued Mr. Ziegenfuss. "The war has now completely subsided and there are only some fourteen or fifteen thousand American troops remaining in the islands. There is no reason why the country should not make enormous strides in a commercial way if America would adopt some settled policy regarding their future. We have great resources to develop. Hemp and tobacco will be our main interest and the coal and timber trade of the islands is likely to be extensive. There is a great deal of valuable wood there. I have seen specimens of over eighty kinds of fine hardwood. Our rubber interests are large and the copra trade will always be a large one."

"Manila is now lively in a trade way but her business interests have been reduced some twenty-five per cent by America's inaction and the cholera. The latter was raging when I left and the natives and Orientals seem indifferent to all sanitary measures to check its ravages. Because of the cholera a five days quarantine has now been placed on all vessels engaged in the inter-island trade and this has of course given business a severe set back."

"Manila now contains some three hundred thousand people. Of this number there are probably some ten thousand Americans, not including those in the army. Among the leading business firms of Manila there are twelve large American establishments, six big English firms, a number of German, three large Swiss concerns, and a large number of French, Russian, and Spanish business houses, with the Spaniards largely controlling the tobacco trade. There are several American banking concerns but more are needed. We need more American business men there and they would come along quickly if the United States Congress would define clearly the position that the country will be placed in."

"America cannot afford to lose the islands. I consider that their acquisition has already been of enormous advantage to America. Our prestige with foreign nations has been increased and their possession places us in a position to fairly control the larger part of the destinies of the Orient."

Mr. Ziegenfuss says that his paper is booming. He will make arrangements while in America for a new press and other needed improvements in his office. He expects to spend a couple of weeks in Honolulu on his return from the Coast.

NEW ZEALAND'S MAIL CONTRACT

Statement That Colony's Parliament is Opposed to the Spreckels' Line.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 6.—The San Francisco mail service was the subject of an important discussion in the House of Representatives today. Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of the colony, stated the government's position in the matter.

He said that the service to San Francisco through the Oceanic line should be continued, and that the colony should also join in the service to Canada via Suva. He thought that Auckland should remain as the terminal port for both lines. He would like to see the colony have a Federal service and would be prepared to submit definite proposals regarding the mail service at the next session of Parliament. The present mail contract with the Oceanic Company was for only 18 months from the last meeting of Parliament, and at the expiration of that time temporary arrangements would be made until Parliament had time to thrash out the whole matter.

Mr. Hornsby, M. P., stated that he believed the majority of Parliament was against the continuance of the mail contract with the Spreckels line.

+++++ A resolution of Democrats passed a resolution setting forth that the Spokesman is not and never has been the organ of the party. Editor Timmons said last evening that the paper never had made such claims but had on the contrary always been conducted as a private enterprise by himself. He said he was doing just what he considered best for pure Democracy and he would continue to do so, all through the campaign. The difference he said was upon the "best man" policy and he thought when the party got down to close organization the wisdom of his argument would be recognized.

EXHIBIT THE OLD AND NEW

Prof. Scott's Plan For Display at St. Louis.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Historical Hawaii, intertwined with the development and evolution of education in the islands, is the basis of the plan upon which Prof. M. M. Scott, principal of the High School would prepare an educational exhibit to go forward from Hawaii to the St. Louis Exposition. At the annual meeting yesterday afternoon of the Territorial Teachers' Association of Hawaii which was held in the Normal School, Prof. Scott made some valuable suggestions regarding the exhibit, which, if followed would tend to increase the interest of the mainlanders who view it.

Prof. Scott believes that the greatest benefit to the islands would result from an historical exhibit, and it would appeal to the serious-minded ones who attend the fair more than any other feature. The idea of sending photographs of school interiors and maps was good enough, but these did not show progress. His idea of education was the internal, moral and intellectual development of a people, and as the internal arrangement could not be photographed the next best thing is to exhibit those things which pupils fashion. In order to show the progress of the school system, he thought it wise to exhibit the archeology of Hawaii, and the primitive implements with which the Hawaiians worked and cultivated the soil. The remains of such implements would show the early agricultural tendencies; canoes, the Hawaiians' knowledge of navigation; meles would indicate their thought and show the manner in which the poetry, history and genealogy of the ancients was preserved.

The exhibit should be in the form of a passing show illustrating from the earliest times to the present how education has been carried on here. Another feature of the exhibit would be illustrations depicting the natural surroundings of Honolulu and other places in the islands. Pictures made by pupils of water buffaloes in the rice fields, taro patches, accompanied by descriptions written by the pupils would not fail to interest outsiders. The Bishop Museum might co-operate with the schools and send on many of the ancient implements which show Hawaii's primitive methods.

"Comparisons tell, said he; 'let the old be compared with the new.' Miss Felker, principal of Kaahumanu School agreed with Prof. Scott as to the historical exhibit, but suggested that if a class of children from Hawaii could be transported to St. Louis, no better object lesson of the development of education here could be made."

"Let such a class of school children sing at the Exposition and interest would center in Hawaii, for the music of Hawaii is the most beautiful I have ever heard in my life," said Miss Felker enthusiastically.

Yesterday's meeting was opened with music led by S. R. Dowdle of Maui, following which T. H. Gibson, head of the Reformatory, spoke of "How a Vacation Might be Spent." He asked if vacations were necessary, and answered in the affirmative, both for the pupils and the teachers. The profession of teaching made a strain upon the pedagogues and they needed an interval of rest. Beyond obtaining rest and recreation, teachers could profitably pass their time in intellectual research. He suggested nature study as an example. Then there were journeyings about the islands which would widen their space of observation.

Rev. Alex. Mackintosh said the development of the powers of observation was important. One of the features of teaching in the Hawaiian Islands was to learn the language of the pupils who studied under him, so that he could get at their point of view. This was helpful to him. Another thing which he suggested as a wise course for the male teachers, was to know the pupils in their home life, and with this knowledge they would be able to correct many abuses in the boy's life. A teacher, however, must be careful of his health, and necessary recreation was necessary to preserve it.

J. C. Davis of Kaula, who has been attending the summer school, felt that this method of spending a vacation was quite profitable.

Prof. Wood opened the discussion upon the St. Louis exhibit. He wanted something to show the progress of education here. His idea was to have photographs of school interiors, equipment, surroundings and the pupils themselves. Some idea of the teacher's work should also be presented.

Mr. Law for the committee on pensions stated that in Boston a system was now in vogue whereby teachers' pensions were something for the retiring teachers there to look forward to. He hoped that the matter could be brought before the next legislature to provide some method for pensioning retired teachers here.

Miss Snow for Oahu, Miss Dero for Hawaii, S. R. Dowdle for Maui and J. C. Davis for Kaula, each presented a report of the work of the local circles of the Teachers' Association in their respective districts, showing that each group had met at intervals during the past year and improved their knowledge of matters foreign and local.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Miss Pierce; secretary, Mrs. Walker; vice-presidents, Oahu, Mrs. Heapy; Hawaii, Mr. Baldwin; Maui, Mr. King; Kaula, J. C. Davis. The Literary Committee presented a report on books to be read during the year in connection with school work, the books suggested being as follows: Idyle of the King, Hiawatha, Miles

(Continued on page 9)

ROCKY ROAD FOR CUBANS

Small Chance That Reciprocity Wins.

"Any plan for the reduction of the tariff on sugar in favor of Cuba will have a rocky road, in my opinion," said former Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, now practicing his profession at the Capitol, when seen at the Hawaiian Hotel yesterday afternoon. Senator Thurston, coming as he does from one of the States first to enter upon the beet sugar industry, has taken the greatest interest in the fight of the Cuban sugar planters. Continuing he said:

"The representatives of the beet sugar states, the western men primarily stand solidly against any reduction in the rates which would permit the product of Cuba to enter the United States in competition with beet sugar and the cane sugar of our own country. The fight was a hard one and there seems to be no sign of weakening on the part of the senators who made the struggle against the passage of the bill."

"I am of opinion that there may be an extraordinary session of the Senate for the purpose of considering a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. The administration is strongly in favor of some action and it may take this form. Still I am not convinced that the Senate would agree to such a treaty, despite the power of the President. The objectors are as strong as ever and the result may be a deadlock just as it was before. The situation is a peculiar one in Nebraska, for there when the convention was held, the senators sent a letter explaining their stand against Cuba which was received by the convention and simply placed on file, the platform containing a strong reciprocity plank."

"Does the failure of reciprocity or tariff concessions of any kind mean that Cuba will try to be admitted into the United States?" was asked.

"I do not think so. The Cubans are too much interested in their new found independence and self government to willingly sacrifice it now and there would be great opposition to any such move. What the result will be is very hard to forecast, and there seems no one who would risk an opinion as to how the Senate would vote, if a vote was reached."

Senator Thurston while talking the trip here partially for his health and for rest, is the attorney representing the Gehrs in their fight for the Kohala water franchise. He said that in his opinion the probable outcome of the agitation before the Senate would be a general law permitting companies wanting to construct ditches, to cross the public domain just as is done in the United States at this time. He will stay here long enough to present the matter to the commission when it begins its hearings but expects now to be able to get away by the middle of September. Asked as to the political outlook, he said:

"The Democrats as usual are disunited. There seems no chance that they can get together. They have no leader and the situation appears a hopeless one for them. I think the Republicans will carry the elections, although of course the longer a party is in power the harder it is to keep office. The Democrats seemed to be about to get such organization and to make such use of opportunities as to give them a fighting chance some months ago, but that has passed and the general opinion is that they will fail to make gains."

A WORLD WIDE REPUTATION.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has a world wide reputation for its cures. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



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IS A MODEL, A MODERN HOME TREATMENT. My twenty years of study are shown in this grand appliance. You wear it with comfort at night, and the Electricity infused into your body cures all Nervous and Vital Trouble, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Indigestion, Weak Stomach and all forms of pain and weakness. It restores the life while you sleep, and must cure.

DO YOU SUFFER? If so, don't hesitate, don't waste your time on drugs, which give no strength. Wear this life-giving appliance as I direct and it will cure you. Come and see me today. See what has been done for others. Test it free, get my free advice and follow it. You will find it the road to health.

READ MY BOOK. I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book today, if you can't call. I mail it, sealed, free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my belt does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months. Cut this out and act today.

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- 1 large bottle choice Tomato Catsup.
- 20 bars Frank Suddalls Soap.
- 1 pall Anchovies in brine.
- 8 pkgs. Shredded Wheat Biscuit.
- 8 pkgs. Lion Roast Coffee.
- 10 tins Tomato Sauce Sardines.
- 1 kit Salmon, Alaska.
- 100 lb. sack Ice Cream Salt.

SMITH'S CASH STORE

No 25 Market Street, S. F. Can we price-list you?

It is reported from Paris that May Yohc and Captain Strong are to be married in September. The story of the engagement of Gladys Deacon to the Crown Prince of Germany is vigorously denied.

THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22.

PRATT NO SCAPEGOAT.

When the President of the United States inquired why the Hawaiians sent such a man as Wilcox to Washington and when publicists like Senator Hoar urged the need of a competent man in his place, the position of the Delegate in the esteem of the people who can help or hinder Hawaiian measures was fixed. It pleases the Delegate to say that these critics were wrong or biased; that his standing in Congress was such that he could have carried through certain bills if it had not been that he was "interfered" with by an unofficial delegate, meaning Pratt. But the fact remains that the bill which Mr. Pratt added is the only one conferring any fiscal benefit on Hawaii which came anywhere near passing; and furthermore that no Wilcox fire claims bill ever reached the House, the one which so nearly became a law bearing the name of Powers. The particular measures to which Wilcox gave his time and in opposing which Mr. Pratt had no part, and many of which were opposed by no one from here, were literally sneered out of the running—the Pain Tramways measure and the Kohala ditch bill being the particular instances.

If Mr. Wilcox had influence enough to have carried the Powers fire claims bill providing Pratt had kept away, why did he not carry the bills which he introduced before Pratt came on, and towards the end of which was there any organized local opposition? Why these fourteen FAILURES?

Failure to get the Queen an appropriation.

Failure to get Pain an electric franchise.

Failure to get control of the Kohala watershed for a private corporation.

Failure to get a blanket railway franchise in Hawaii for an Oklahoma speculator.

Failure to double the salary of the President and of other officials including himself.

Failure to redeem Hawaiian coinage.

Failure to get a revenue cutter for these waters.

Failure to get a training ship for Hawaii.

Failure to transfer the control of the lepers from the Territory of Hawaii to the United States.

Failure to get appropriations for public works.

Failure to get an appropriation for the Hilo breakwater.

Failure to remove Gov. Dole and get the governorship for himself.

Failure to abolish the Hawaiian land laws and substitute those of the United States.

Failure to get the third judgeship for Edgar Carylles.

Wilcox cannot charge these failures to the interference of the officials.

They are impeachments of his own capacity, proving him to be what the President and his associates in Congress call him—a thoroughly incompetent man of no credit or value to his constituents or the country.

SEEKING AN ALLY.

It is absurd to suppose that there can be any surrender of the Hawaiian branch of the national Democratic party to a purely local organization like the Home Rulers. Though not in a majority here, the Hawaiian democracy is part of a political organization beside which the Wilcox following is but a cipher, and if it were to permit itself to be absorbed by the island body, it would commit the most humiliating political suicide on record. There is no danger that it will do so. If there is fusion, the Wilcox Mahomet will have to come to the Democratic mountain, for the mountain will not go to Mahomet.

The desire of the Wilcox element to fuse shows that it fears the result of going alone. It also shows what would happen to the Home Rule party if the Republicans and Democrats should unite to oppose it. By bringing the two American parties together, constituting a majority, against the one anti-American party, constituting a minority, there would be a general change of front here, permitting the Territory to develop along American lines and eventually dividing all voters between the Republican and Democratic parties where they belong. This is an outlook which gives the Wilcox smile an acid quality and prompts him to make the most extraordinary overtures to the Democrats.

Fortunately the Democracy is led by men of sense who have shown themselves staunchly true to the higher interests of the Territory.

The action of the State Department in deciding to send the cruiser Adams to Wake Island and the islands of the Midway group seems to indicate that the action of Japan in landing marines on and claiming possession of Marcus Island has opened the eyes of the department to the probable policy of Japan in attempting to annex every island of doubtful sovereignty in the Pacific that she can lay her hands on.

The action of Japan in carefully preparing her claims to a veritable by sending out Japs to live on the islands before making a claim to them clearly shows that she is going after these outposts in earnest. The only queer thing about America's position in the matter is that she should wait for three years after knowing that Japs were in possession of the Midway group before she should investigate. The little brown men have a small country and certainly need more territory and it appears they wish to secure expansion at the expense of the United States.

Consul Saito, who is about to leave for Japan on an extended vacation has been, during his stay here, of benefit to the general interests of Hawaii as well as to the special ones of his own country. The story of the labor troubles he has soothed and quieted would fill a book. Hawaii has had and still has many resident consuls, and it is known how to appreciate a good one and that account it especially when Mr. Saito a safe voyage and a pleasant return.

THE WAR NEWS FROM MARCUS.

The Japanese cruiser, it seems, did not await the arrival of the Whelan, and the Japanese Commissioner, Aeter, was left on Marcus in charge of a Lieutenant, who was provided with Minister Buck's letter to Captain Rosehill, "that it would be inadvisable to do anything definite if he saw a Japanese man-of-war." Captain Rosehill may reply to the young Japanese lieutenant that he failed to "see" any Japanese man-of-war and that Minister Buck's advice "not to do" with him as against the license he carried from the United States Department of State to exploit Marcus for guano. And he may add that he had, including himself, fourteen men fairly well equipped with rifles and ammunition, but that nevertheless his purposes were peaceful, and that his fourteen would not "do anything definite" to the Japanese fifteen unless the Japanese attempted to do "something definite" to them.

The Marcus Island incident has been wired all over the United States and has even found mention in the London Times. Captain Rosehill has a chance for national, if not international, distinction, and if he fails to export the guano beds in consequence of being driven away by superior force, he will be sure of a job from the Boston Lyceum Bureau at two hundred dollars a night lecturing to eastern and western audiences. "The Guano Bird and the American Eagle," with music furnished by Hawaiian singers. A certain raiser might proceed the lecture with a song by Mr. Dooley!

"Here's to the American eagle
The proud bird of freedom all hail
Whose power sure no Jap can inveigle
Or put salt on his beautiful tail."

But Rosehill is a hard-headed Yankee graft on a Scandinavian stem, and he is after guano, not glory. We predict that the air of Marcus will not be filled with the clash of resounding arms. As a complete answer to Minister Buck's letter, Rosehill will present the Japanese document he carried from here, assuring the Japanese lieutenant and his marines that his errand is scientific and peaceful and not warlike; that he wishes to examine and assay and measure the guano deposits and take samples thereof, and gather specimens of the fauna and flora. That if he is not molested in his measures, he will, when it is accomplished, sail away and the two governments will do the rest.

And what that rest will be will depend altogether upon the extent and quality of the rock phosphate deposits on Marcus. The presumption is that those deposits are large and valuable, for what would the millions of gonies have been doing there for millions of years if not engaged in preparing a basis for fertilizing Hawaiian canefields and California citrus orchards?

And if the guano deposits are large and valuable, why then the question of ownership of Marcus will be submitted to arbitration and it looks as if the United States—and incidentally Rosehill—had a long ways the best of the argument.

But if the fifteen Japanese marines should chance to be ugly and refuse to allow Rosehill and his men to land and take samples, those who know that gentlemen say that he will carry out his instructions to land anyhow, and make a camp at the other end of the island, and put up the American flag, and yield only to superior force, and that he will not consider fifteen Japanese marines a superior force. He will obey Minister Buck's instructions not to "do anything definite" against a Japanese war vessel, but he will not consider it "doing anything definite" to stay until he has accomplished the purpose of his trip upon the island he first explored, and upon which he planted the stars and stripes thirteen years ago, before ever a Japanese set foot upon the island.

A GREATER NAVY.

Captain Hobson in his public addresses argues that the American navy should be made the largest in the world. Naturally as an officer of the government he is not at liberty to tell why in too much detail, and the reasons he gives are more political than complete. What he leaves out is the real reason of all, namely, that continental Europe has the same reason to coalesce against the United States commercially that it had, at the height of Napoleon's power, to combine against Great Britain politically, and that signs of such a coalition abound.

The idea of a continental States alliance against the American trade ship, first suggested by the Austrian foreign minister, "The Kaiser expressed it in his remarks on 'the American terror' and in legislation against our products. Russia emphasized it in a scheme of tariff discrimination. Excellent French economists approve it and the European press exploits it. Undeniably if our manufacturers keep on getting into old world markets continental Europe in sheer self-defense must make itself commercially obnoxious to us. England, even, must feel that way, though she is likely to stretch every possible point in our favor.

Now the commercial spirit of this country will not give way to the complaints of any rival. It will go as far as its chances of doing business invite. On the other hand, if its progress is deliberately impeded by foreign law, it will surmount all barriers abroad and get reprisals. Such a spirit may flame up on the other side. In either case a great navy would come in very handy, indeed.

Probably if we had it now there would be little talk about coalitions against us. Great Britain is hated on the continent worse than America is, but the presence of her navy preserves her from all harm.

It is noted that none of the oil shafts at Los Alamos were bent or disturbed by the recent earthquake. The depth of the seismic waves of California is commonly slight very little effect being noticeable in the mines. When earthquakes come of the gradual tearing of the globe at the poles—a process which may one day change the world's form to that of two saucers clapped together and put the equator in the arctic region—then the effects are deep as well as widely felt. So the day when the trouble is caused by the getting into volcanic fires and making an explosion of steam such as probably happened at Martinique.

It is pleasant to know that the evidence is against incendiarism as the cause of the Chinatown fire of last Monday morning. The result of the inquiry shows that a cat knocked over a kerosene lamp and away the buildings went. It is rather a surprise that the combination of wooden tenements and kerosene lamps did not long ago scare off the insurance companies.

A Colorado man claims to have discovered a new method of gold extraction which will do much more of the yellow metal than fire assays.

WORLD'S NEWS

CONDENSED

Dawson is suffering from a potato famine.

Major Batchelor died in Manila of cholera.

Chicago street car employees threaten to strike.

The Venezuelan rebels have attacked Cumana.

The cholera epidemic at Manila is under control.

Senator James McMillan of Michigan died suddenly.

A blockade has been established at Cape Haitian.

Two officers were murdered in Chicago by thugs.

A Toledo, Ohio, girl is reported to be a consolidation of express companies is now reported.

General Smith is critically ill at Portsmouth, Ohio.

The shipbuilding trust is said to have Carmencita, the famous dancer, is reported dead in Brazil.

Canadian manufacturers have made demand for a higher tariff.

Secured a big English plant.

The volcano at Managua, Nicaragua, after severe fighting.

The use of American land has been prohibited in the Prussian army.

The blockade of Cape Haitian by the insurgents has proved ineffective.

The Duke of Devonshire is expected to resign from the British cabinet.

The Knights of Pythias are holding a big convention in San Francisco.

Lady birds have been introduced in California to kill the San Jose scale.

It is reported that Rev. E. W. Gunshulms may accept a London pulpit.

Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" has been barred from the Denver public library.

Aruger has abandoned his contemplated political campaign in England.

Moros surprised sentinels at an outpost in the Philippines and killed two.

The name of Millonario Lawson was rejected by the Cohasset Yacht Club.

A combine of harvester owners has been formed, with a capital of \$120,000,000.

The naval evolutions on the Pacific coast have been postponed until winter.

A Knoxville negro sold himself as a slave for \$1000, in order to pay his debts.

Prince Chen of China laid a floral tribune upon Grant's tomb in New York.

New York capitalists were victimized by the purchase of worthless mines in Alaska.

Elliot F. Shepard, grandson of William H. Vanderbilt, has been sued for divorce.

A lone bandit held up the stage near Carson, Nevada, and secured the treasure chest.

Morgan's company received \$10,000,000 for underwriting the billion dollar steel trust.

Secretary Shaw will issue \$50,000 gold dollars as souvenirs of the St. Louis Exposition.

King Edward reviewed the colonial troops and was much pleased with their appearance.

Seven women and children perished in the burning of a hotel at San Angelo, Texas.

There is said to have been a plot to murder M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister.

There is renewed quartz mining in the Klondike and many old claims have been renewed.

The recent assassination of Russian officials is said to be the work of a vast secret society.

Governor Gage was arrested for criminal libel at the instance of Sprickels and Leake.

Bishop Farley will, according to reports, be appointed to succeed Archbishop Corrigan.

Senator Quay has been asked to assist in the settlement of the Pennsylvania coal strikes.

The Colombian government is trying to purchase two steam freighters from the Canadian Pacific.

King Edward has given to the English people Osborne House, the residence of the late queen.

Mrs. Roosevelt has set the fashion of wearing sunbonnets, and society women are following the vogue.

Thomas Rodriguez, head of the Augustinians, says that the friars are not unpopular in the Philippines.

The New York Yacht Club is scored in a book by Thomas Lawson, the owner of the yacht Independence.

Germany will land a force in Venezuela to protect her interests. The United States has made no objection.

Judge Ambler at Manila has held that the defendants in the Freedom case have no right to trial by jury.

Romaine Molineux, in the New York Times awaiting trial for murder, has written six dramas since his incarceration.

The Venezuelan rebels are alleged to have murdered women and children at Barcelona and pillaged foreign consulates.

Statistics given out at Washington show that England gets one-third of her agricultural imports from the United States.

It is reported that General Jacob Smith, who was summarily retired by President Roosevelt, may seek redress in the courts.

Additional customs frauds have been discovered at New York. This time in the unrequited of china and pottery imports.

Canada has refused extradition of Gagnon and Greene, wanted by the United States for Savannah harbor contract frauds.

It is reported that the Crown Prince of Germany has had a quarrel with Emperor William and wishes to renounce the throne.

The will of John W. Mackay has been filed, in which his millions are said to be held as community property. He leaves his half to his son Clarence. Mrs. Mackay, of course, retaining her share.

Dr. Lindley in Manila.

Dr. Lindley, formerly a physician on the island of Hawaii, is earning much praise in Manila for his able handling of the cholera epidemic. The following clipping from the Manila American, speaks well of him:

The Santiago Hospital is a paradise for sick natives and most of them are loath to leave when discharged. The able surgeon, Dr. Lindley, sees to it personally that they are well cared for and nurses and sisters of charity attend their every want.

It is understood that the Spanish people who attend the Santiago Hospital and who have with commendable public spirit given it gratis, to the present purpose, will withdraw their concession if the hospital passes out of American hands. But of this there need be no fear.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Supt. Boyd returned yesterday from Koolau, where he settled a right of way dispute.

Secretary Cooper appeared at his office yesterday morning, having enjoyed his vacation on the mainland very much.

The meeting of the Fifth District Republican committee has been changed from Monday evening next to Tuesday evening at the headquarters.

Special Agent Jared G. Smith received a consignment of rubber seeds by the Sierra, but they were in bad condition, and it is feared that the experiments with them will not be successful.

A New York dispatch says that the United States government granted the title to Marcus Island to Captain Rosehill, who organized an expedition to take possession of the island. The arrival of the Sheridan at San Francisco stopped the expedition, as the captain of the transport reported that he touched at Marcus Island, when some Japanese soldiers ordered him off. The officer in command of the latter also showed orders from the Japanese government to take possession of the island. Mr. Hay has cabled to the United States minister at Tokyo to report on the matter. Marcus Island, though not marked on the maps or to be found in available gazetteers, is an island lying between Formosa and the northernmost of the Philippines group—Hongkong Press.

VOLCANOES ARE VENTING SMOKE

SEATTLE (Wash.), August 9.—

Mounts Redoubt, Iliamna and Augustine, in the Cook Inlet section of Alaska, continue to emit smoke. All three peaks were active while the Pacific clipper line steamer Santa Ana, which arrived this morning from the north, was at Cook Inlet. This was during the closing days of July.

"It was a pretty sight," Captain Anderson said. "We were in full view of all three peaks, the farthest away being not more than fifty miles distant. Though plainly discernible, the smoke did not at that distance appear to be very dense or to attain, any great height, probably not over fifty feet, before it broke and scattered through the air. But enough ashes have been scattered over the snow-covered peaks to almost blacken the white surface. So far as I could see there was no flame coming from either mountain."

Iliamna, Augustine and Redoubt have been in such a state of volcanic activity for nearly nine months. Last January Mount Redoubt was bleaching forth fire. The latter and Iliamna are on the mainland. Augustine constitutes an island in Cook Inlet.

Unlucky Voyage of King Cyrus.

SYDNEY, August 1.—The American four-masted schooner King Cyrus had an unlucky trip from Puget Sound to this port. Captain Johnson was sick and the men had to bring the vessel into port. Mrs. Johnston died on the voyage and was buried at sea.

The old system of having a stevedore for each consignment of goods on ship in Manila has been abolished and by having one stevedoring firm discharge all the cargo on any one ship a great saving in time has been effected.

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An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"A bunch appeared on the left side of my neck. It caused great pain, was itched, and became a running sore. I went into a general decline. I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken six bottles my neck was healed and I have never had any trouble of the kind since."

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,390,000

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

TALK FOR MONEY TO PAY JURIES

(Continued from Page 1.)

for the payment of the bailiffs, which was not an authority, but a command. Mr. De Bolt asked what fund this should have been taken from and Judge Humphreys replied that the law did not require an apportionment of funds to the various departments and it might be taken from any money not otherwise appropriated to construe that the act did not provide for the payment of the bailiffs he said would be an absurdity and the money could be taken from any money in the treasury.

Attorney General Dole began his argument with a statement that he had no wish to oppose the contention of Judge Humphreys if it was legal. He wanted to promote the public good and thought every department should work together, for what injured one department hurt every other branch of the government. "The pillage of the court is great," said Mr. Dole, "and the need of funds for the prosecution of the court is extreme and if right and fair, and within the correct construction of the statute, I hope that Judge Humphreys' contention will prevail. I did not advise the auditor to comply with the demand, for I deemed it a matter of great doubt and not safe for him to render himself personally responsible. The responsibility in cases of this kind should rest with the Supreme Court."

Mr. Dole then called attention to the conference had with Gov. Dole and the unanimity of the opinion of judges that the present appeal to the Supreme Court was proper. Personally he had some doubts in the matter, referring to the provision of the organic act which said that justices may be called to sit on the Supreme Court in pending cases. He thought this question of jurisdiction a serious one. Judge Humphreys replied that if there was any such question it must be construed in favor of the appellant, as a constitutional question was involved.

Referring to the bailiff act Mr. Dole stated that from time immemorial it had always been the custom of the legislature to appropriate certain sums for certain purposes. In this case no specific appropriation had been made, excepting for the Supreme Court bailiff in the salary appropriation. While recognizing the great need of the judiciary department for a small sum of money yet if the bailiff act carried an appropriation, then the appropriation was made without limit. "It seems to me," he said, "that the Circuit Courts under that contention have the right to appoint as many bailiffs as they see fit. While no judge would be guilty of such an abuse of power, yet Judge Humphreys or any other judge could appoint a thousand bailiffs. What was the limit in this matter, it seems to me that the limit came in making it payable out of the general expenses of Supreme and Circuit Court."

The attorney general cited his own department as an analogous case in that he was empowered to appoint as many deputies as he desired, but was limited by the lack of funds. "When this act passed the legislature, the contemporaneous construction put upon it was that the Supreme Court bailiff should be paid from the special appropriation and the Circuit Court bailiffs out of the general expense fund," said he. "No one over dreamed of the construction put upon the act by Judge Humphreys until the judiciary was in pillage. I have heard on several occasions the Judge arguing that the plea of necessity is resorted to only by tyrants, yet now he takes a different view."

Judge Perry inquired whether if the act had authorized the treasurer to pay warrants it would have been equal to an appropriation, to which Mr. Dole replied that he had grave doubts. Judge Gear, during Judge Perry's questioning of Mr. Dole attempted to interrupt several times without success, and finally when he got on his feet and began to talk, Judge Humphreys interrupted him with a request to the court that "I would be pleased to be allowed to finish my argument before the amicus curiae begins."

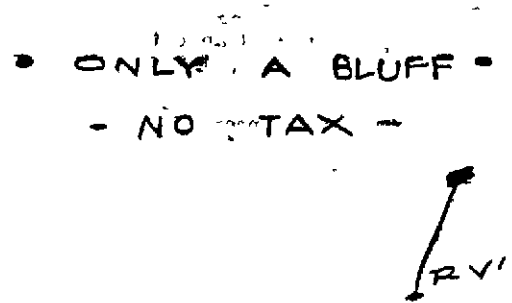
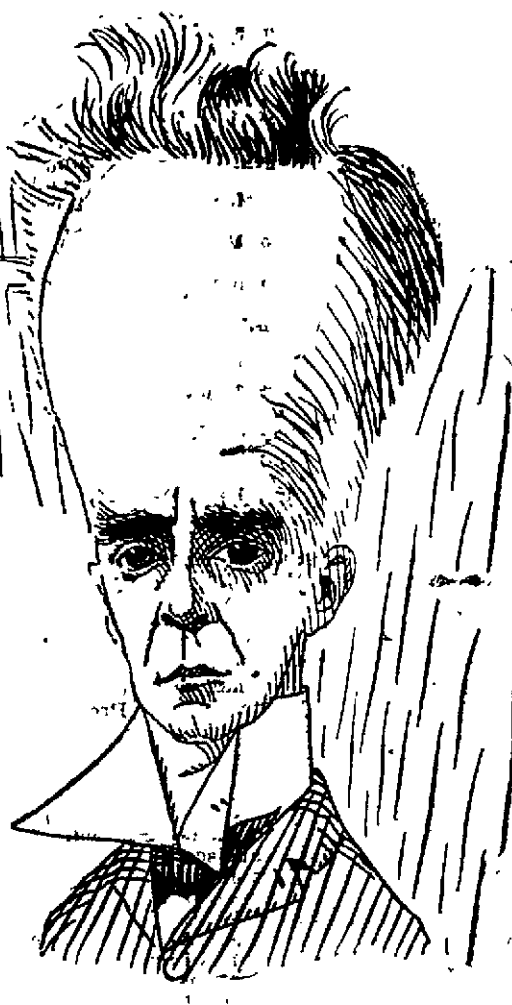
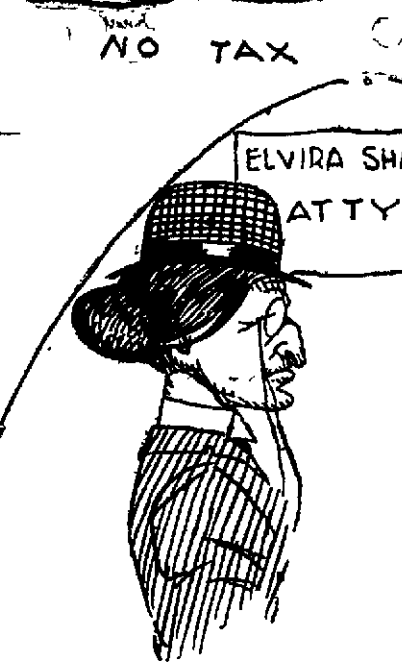
Judge Gear said that he wasn't appearing as amicus curiae nor was he a party to the case at all. "I want to correct a statement as to the consultation we had with the governor, I claim the right as a matter of personal privilege. It was stated that the Circuit Judges were unanimous in regard to this matter, and I wish to state that as far as I am concerned, it is wrong. In the first place, I don't think this court has any jurisdiction, because I don't believe it to be constitutional. I don't think it consistent with the signing by myself of the orders upon the auditor for the bailiffs to be paid out of the appropriation for expenses of Supreme and Circuit Courts. I signed the orders and, I think, properly. I don't want it said that all three judges are making this contention. I don't appear as an interested party, or as amicus curiae. I am not interested in this appeal and I don't think Judge Humphreys is, either, and I want the court and the public to know it."

Mr. De Bolt asked Mr. Dole under what rule the bailiffs should be paid out of the general expense fund, to which it was replied that they were necessary expense of the Circuit Courts. Mr. Smith asked several questions as to the legality of the sitting of the Supreme Court to which Mr. Dole replied that the law required at least two justices to hear an appeal of this kind.

"If the contention of the attorney general is correct," replied Judge Humphreys, "and is upheld, it will result in indescribable chaos. If there is a difference between judges and courts, the acts of Circuit Judges in chambers are null and void. If the contention is sound there are no district magistrates, and no equity power in Circuit Judges. The term justices includes any person who might become a legally qualified member of the Supreme Court. If this view is not correct, then I contend the justices, as such, constitute an inferior court created by the legislature. The attorney general says no one dreamed of my contention in regard to the bailiff act. I think I made it pretty clear that it did carry with it an appropriation. I never knew until ten or fifteen days ago that the bailiffs had been paid out of this appropriation, and I immediately raised the question."

Judge Humphreys cited as a parallel case the organic act which did not specify the number of judges nor the amount of the appropriation, yet the third judge was paid from the funds in the hands of the attorney general. He said further that he had signed the

THE TERRITORY WANTS TO TAX BRAINS



BIG HEADS ARE COSTLY.



COMMISSION WILL DIG FOR FACTS

Senators Come Seeking Only the Truth, Not History or Personalities.

(From Thursday's daily.)

United States Senator J. R. Burton, of Kansas, and former Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska were among the most prominent visitors who arrived by the Sierra yesterday. They are accompanied by their wives and in addition Dr. D. W. King, an old personal friend of Senator Burton travels with him, while in Mr. Thurston's party is Carroll Purman, a brother of Mrs. Thurston. Mr. Purman will represent Colliers' Weekly while here.

Senator Burton, while the advance guard of the senatorial commission which is to investigate affairs in Hawaii, came ahead of his colleagues for the purpose of enjoying a brief pleasure tour before he gets down to work and is the guest of honor for a hunting trip on Hawaii which has been arranged by Col. Samuel Parker. The party will leave today at noon in the Helene, which has been held for the purpose of conveying the party. The return will be made before the last of the month, for Senator Burton has made his plans to be present during the Republican convention.

Until the arrival of the rest of the commission there will be nothing official done in the matter of the collection of data upon which the commission will work, but already there have been many representations made to Senator Burton during his trip, and he has acquired a fair knowledge of affairs here, as well as the values which are to be placed upon many cases which will be brought before the commission. Among the many cases upon the senator yesterday were Capt. Whiting, commander of the naval station, accompanied by Capt. White, who beside offering the usual courtesies of the local establishment, tendered rooms in the station for the commission to use as its headquarters. There is however belief that the Territorial government will offer the commission once it is on the ground, rooms in the executive building, perhaps that used by the last House of Representatives.

"I of course cannot discuss the plans of the commission in the absence of a majority of its members," said Senator Burton. "But I will say that my mission is to find the facts. Personalities will have no place in our hearings. We will welcome any information that may be given to us, but we will not permit personal attacks, nor will we listen to mere speculation. I hope that the result of our visit will be the securing of information which will be of benefit to Hawaii, for certainly it will be to our advantage to see and hear everything about the needs of the country."

"I came ahead of the other members simply that I might enjoy a period of rest and recreation, and the hunting trip which is planned will be on the basis of our spending the ten days before the commission's work begins in the most pleasurable manner possible. I hope to see and become acquainted with the people and to learn much about the islands that will be of help

to me in my work in the Senate. We all labor under the disadvantage of distance. This is the first time the United States has maintained such a relation as exist between the Central Government and this Territory and the matters constantly coming up make it very hard to know just what should be done. For instance during the last session the ditch bill was introduced and passed through the House and came to our committee. We had three opinions from the Interior Department, and as they conflicted there was some question as to what was the proper course. Finally after the airing of views as to the propriety of the executive having power to grant franchises, and the necessity for a general law as to rights of way, such as existed in the states, it was decided to permit the bill to remain on the calendar and next winter we will know more about it.

"Already I am much impressed by the beauty of the scenery and the tropical splendor of the foliage. I shall enjoy my stay immensely. I am sure and the month will be all too short for the visit. Mrs. Burton, who is just as much pleased with the city as I am, will remain in the city during my absence."

"I cannot see any chance for the success of the Democracy in the coming election unless there exists some feeling against the Republican party where we do not now see it. The Democracy as usual is divided and has not taken advantage of opportunities. The outlook is good, even if it is the year for Democracy according to precedents, and the Republican managers are expecting that there will be a heavy vote for the ticket every where."

"As regards the Cuban situation I cannot be quoted in the matter as I have been so well known as one of the nineteen opposed to the Senate bill. I do not think there will be an extra session. There may be a reciprocity treaty introduced at the next session but what would be its fate I cannot recast. I said in a speech after my return to my state that there were not one-third of the members of the senate in favor of the bill for tariff reduction. That was widely quoted and caused much comment, but so far not a senator has denied my statement. I am of course opposed to Democratic tariff reduction as it would operate against our industries."

While Senator Burton will not be quoted as to the work of the commission of which he is a member, forecasts of its plans have been made on the mainland which indicate that there will be a busy month before the three members. Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon and Senator Foster of Washington are the other members, the former being the chairman, and they planned to sail in the Korea when that vessel leaves San Francisco on Tuesday next. It has been said that the commission will conduct its inquiries along the broadest lines. The needs of the Territory will be looked into generally, and specifically there will be discussion of the revenues, in view of

SOME ONE PLAYED A GOOD JOKE

The joker was abroad yesterday, and a former politician from New York City, who did "politics in de ate district," was the victim. In opening up his mail yesterday morning he found a letter written on the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, letterhead. It was a long letter and bore an official-looking signature, a scrawl only, but with a flourish of pen and ink which made an impression on the reader. The name could not be deciphered, but the typewritten title beneath indicated that it was the alleged signature of an attache of the Senatorial Commission, now en route to Honolulu.

The contents of the letter were to the effect that the commission had taken cognizance of a petition which had been forwarded to Washington several weeks ago, among the signers thereof being the receiver of the letter. It further stated that this individual had been selected by the commission to take charge of the reception arrangements in Honolulu and to arrange for hotel accommodations. The writer mentioned casually that a suite of apartments would be most acceptable.

In a few minutes the New York politician, who is a somewhat aged man, was rushing about the streets, dodging into various downtown business offices to notify the occupants of the high honor which had been thrust upon him. He hastened to a large hotel at the beach, and became the guest of those in charge for a few hours. He arranged for the suite, had dinner on the house, and came back to town satisfied. In some way the hotel management ascertained later that it was all a hoax, and the arrangements were quietly cancelled.

Whence came the letter and who was the author, is yet to be determined.

SILVERTOWN IS TAKING IN CABLE

The 2400 miles of deep sea cable which will connect Honolulu with the mainland are now being coiled into the tanks of the cable ship Silvertown, at the works of the company which is constructing the line. This information was given in a letter from S. S. Dickenson, received here yesterday. According to this letter, the ship was expected to sail on September 1st, which would mean that the cable would be in San Francisco within 60 days thereafter. Mr. Dickenson found that there was some difficulty in arranging for the delivery of the supplies needed for the local end of the line, such as the iron pipe which will be laid as the cable conveyor, owing to the coal strike, but this seems to have been adjusted, for he announced that all the delays had been overcome, and there would be no time lost.

Justice Gray's Successor.

OYSTER RAY (N. Y.), August 11.—President Roosevelt late this afternoon announced that he had appointed Oliver Wendell Holmes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Justice Horace Gray, resigned. The resignation of Justice Gray was due to ill health. Several months ago he suffered a stroke of apoplexy, which some time later was followed by another. He has not appeared on the bench since he was stricken the first time. His advanced age—74 years—told against his recovery. Realizing that he probably never would be able again to assume the place which he so long had filled with distinguished ability and honor, he decided a short time ago to tender his resignation to the President.

A Chilean Squadron.

NEW YORK, August 14.—A Chilean squadron, comprising the cruiser Chacabuco, the transports Rancagua and Maipo, and three destroyers, has arrived at this port, and has been received by the Brazilian vessels Reachuelo, Florian Peixoto and Desodor, Fonseca, says the Herald's correspondent at Rio Janeiro. There was a banquet at the Chilean Legation in honor of the officers of the visiting squadron, at which were present the Ministers from the United States and Argentina. A series of entertainments in honor of the Chileans have been arranged. The American cruiser Atlanta and the battleship Iowa have arrived here.

SCHOOL GIRLS.

School girls are proverbially pretty. Fact is, it's a pretty age—that time in a girl's life when she has all the beauties of womanhood without the later lines of care and worry.

But here and there even among school girls appear pale drawn faces—a dullness and lack of freshness which tells a plain story of thin blood.

Now this is not right. But Scott's Emulsion can make it right. Scott's Emulsion is what these pale girls need. Scott's Emulsion brings back the beauty to their faces because it is blood food.

Sand for Free Sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

COMBINATION OF SUGAR PLANTERS

NEW YORK, August 9.—A special to the Sun from New Orleans says F. M. Morrill representing the New York and Philadelphia interests which have recently amalgamated the various street railways gas and electric light companies of New Orleans into one corporation with a capital of \$50,000,000, has undertaken, at the request of some of the largest sugar planters in Louisiana a combination of all the sugar interests of the State.

Morrill said "I do not see how the planters can fail to combine their interests in the near future. There is little use in attempting to dodge the prospect of Cuban reciprocity, and when Cuban sugar is admitted into this country on anything like an equal basis with Louisiana sugar, the planters of this State will find combination their only method of salvation."

It is rumored that President Roosevelt will call an extra session of the Senate in November at which a reciprocity treaty will be submitted.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Company

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1858.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital \$1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

98 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSES-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable August
21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Octo-
ber 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building
(Signed) **ELMER E. PAXTON,**
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
IFIER AND RESTORER
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from
whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and
permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face.

Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted to be the most delicate constitu-
tion of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial. "Test it value."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of 1/2 each, and in cases containing 10
times the quantity, sufficient to effect a
permanent cure. It is sold by all Chem-
ists and Patent Medicine Vendors
throughout the world. Proprietors
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNT-
IES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-
land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that they
get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
passed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
"Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture"
blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LD
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

The Swa Plantation Company,
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.,
The Kohala Sugar Company,
The Wailua Sugar Mill Company,
The Pulteney Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.,
The Standard Oil Company,
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Works, Centerville, Pa.,
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston,
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.,
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

MARINES MUST ACT

**Rosehill Won't Go
Unless He is
Forced.**

"What have I to say concerning the
despatch from Japan to the New York
World that the Japanese war vessel
had returned to Yokohama, after leav-
ing a small force of marines to deal
with Captain Rosehill when he arriv-
ed?" said Col. Fitch yesterday. "Well,
what can I say? If Rosehill complies
with his instructions, he will not yield
except to a superior force, and if there
is a superior force he will place the
Japanese government distinctly in the
position of expelling American citi-
zens engaged in a peaceful occupation
from territory claimed by the United
States and the right to occupy which
was granted them by the President of
the United States.

"The last despatches from Tokio
stated that the proclamation of Japan
formally claiming Marcus Island was
dated in 1898 and that the Japanese
found 'signs of previous American oc-
cupancy.' That fixes the claim of
Japan as being based solely upon the
ground that the United States or Rose-
hill had abandoned the island. Rose-
hill made formal claim in 1899 and Sec-
retary Blaine recognized his claim by
filing it in the State Department and
he visited the island in 1893 and again
in 1897 and he was engaged in the
meantime in constant efforts to enlist
capital to develop the guano deposits.

"If there had been a failure for nine
years—between 1889 and 1898, or for
thirteen years—between 1889 and 1902
to utilize Marcus, still the island could
not be considered a derelict. I do not
know what period of time under the
law of nations should elapse to work
a forfeiture of title by abandonment,
or if there is any doctrine of interna-
tional law on the subject. But judged
by the analogies of the civil law, the
common law and the statute law nine
years or thirteen years is too short a
time. The right of the public to use a
highway once established can, accord-
ing to many authorities, never be for-
feited by abandonment while others
hold that it may be lost by non-user
for the same period of time required by
the statute of limitations to create a
title by adverse possession. That period
both at common law and civil law is
by the statutes of many states is
twenty-one years and is in few states
less than ten years. Abandonment and
non-user for 20 years was held to ex-
tinguish the right of a city to a public
alley. It has been decided that non-
user of a water right for a time equal
to that fixed by the statute of limita-
tions for the recovery of real property
is necessary to constitute abandonment
of it.

"If Rosehill acquired title to Marcus
Island for the United States in 1899 by
location and by the United States
placing his claim on record in the De-
partment of State, surely the United
States could not lose its title in less
time than a city could perfect its title
to an alley, or a rancher could perfect
his water right.

"Japan's position with respect to
Marcus Island is not tenable and if
reports be true it has dealt with the
subject matter in an unwarranted, if
not an insolent manner. When in-
formed that an American citizen was
on his way to Marcus, claiming the
right to occupy it under a license from
his government Japan should have re-
quested the U. S. to prevent his land-
ing and not herself undertaken the task
with a sloop of war and a force of
marines. Even Great Britain would
not have ventured upon the course pur-
sued by Japan and I do not believe
that our Government will tolerate it.
If Japan has undertaken to be judge,
jury and high sheriff without any
applicant to the United States for a ver-
dict of her rights has driven Rosehill
off by force I predict that Japan will
have a hell of a bill to pay before the
matter shall be ended."

"The three processions to the Abbey
were carried out according to pro-
gram, and the only striking features
of the first two were the gorgeous state
carriages and the beautiful trappings of
the vehicles. In the last carriage of the
first procession sat Prince Henry of Prus-
sia on the back seat, but he was so
occupied with talking to the Duke of
Sparta that he seemed not to notice the
crowd. The Prince of Wales seemed
very indifferent and stolid, but the
Princess of Wales bowed and smiled
constantly. It was not until the King's
procession came that there was any
show of enthusiasm. Lord Kitchener,
Admiral Seymour and General Gaselee,
as they rode together, of course, came
in for much attention, but they all
seemed to pay little attention to the
people along the route. Lord Kitch-
ener, in the resplendent full-dress uni-
form of a General, also looked un-
familiar, and many persons did not re-
cognize him. The Indians were un-
doubtedly the most picturesque fea-
tures of the procession, while the state
coach of the King, drawn by the fat
Hanoverian horses which figured in all
of the late Queen Victoria's proces-
sions seemed much more like fairyland
than usual.

By 10 o'clock the interior of the abbey
presented a blaze of color along the
nave, which was lined by Grenadiers,
every chair was taken by high offi-
cers of the army and navy and others
in equally handsome equipment. On top
of the arch separating the nave from
the chancel sat the supplied orchestra.
In stalls within, with the other Em-
bassadors were the United States Em-
bassador Joseph H. Choate and Mrs.
Choate and many officials.

The peeres took advantage of the
long interval to stroll up and down, but
the peers sat stolidly awaiting the ar-
rival of the sovereign, their ermine caps
presenting a solid mass of white. After
10 o'clock the organ and band played,
while the spectators many of whom
showed signs of sleepiness chattered or
slept with their glasses what portions
of the abbey they could see from their
seats.

OPENING OF THE CEREMONY

The ceremonies commenced with the
consecration of the recalla. The pro-
cession of clergy with the recalla then
proceeded from the altar to the annex,
all present standing up and the choir
singing "O God Our Help in Ages
Past." Preceding the recalla came the
boys of Westminster Abbey, followed
by the children of the chapel royal and
the choir in royal uniforms.

The Duke of Connaught took his
place beside the Prince of Wales in
the annex as the procession entered,
bowing as he passed the Prince. The
Archbishop of Canterbury took his
seat in front of the coronation chair,
and the Earl of Halsbury the Lord
High Chancellor seated himself by his
side. Several minutes elapsed how-
ever before the King and Queen came
in sight of those gathered about the
throne.

Suddenly "Vivat Alexandra" was
echoed by the boys of Westminster
Abbey and the Queen walking slowly
to the left of the throne gained her
chair and knelt at a silver prie dieu,
her magnificent train of cloth of gold
being lifted out of her way by six

HOW KING EDWARD WAS CROWNED AT WESTMINSTER

**Completed Details of a Ceremony Which Was
Magnificently Carried Out Despite Illness
of Archbishop of Canterbury.**

The Advertiser's special account of
the coronation, which was cut off by
the departure from San Francisco of
the Honolulu-bound steamer while the
Associated Press was receiving the
news, concluded with a paragraph
about the physical appearance of the
King. "The King," it said, "looked pale
and rather fine drawn." The following
is the remainder of the interrupted
story:

As the hour appointed for the de-
parture of the royal procession ap-
proached the excitement about Buck-
ingham Palace was most marked.
Punctual to time, the advance guard
of the royal cavalcade issued from the
archway, the horses of the troopers
curvetting nervously as they faced the
wall of humanity that cheered their
coming. Shortly afterward came the
Prince and Princess of Wales proces-
sion, and, finally, within a few min-
utes their majesties' state coach ap-
peared at the gateway, and the King
and Queen smiled and bowed in re-
sponse to the mighty roar of cheers
that dwarfed all previous welcomes.

The scene in the vicinity was re-
markable. On the roof of the palace
were perched a number of fashionably
dressed ladies, members of the house-
hold, and their cheers, with the flut-
tering of their handkerchiefs, as the King
and Queen entered the royal coach,
gave the signal for the deafening
plaudits of the populace which greeted
their majesties' as they emerged from
the gates. The ovation was taken up
by the crowds which thronged the
Mall, and was repeatedly acknowledged
by the occupants of the state coach.

The King looked pale and rather fine
drawn, and was by no means as brown
and robust as previous reports had
led one to expect, and while punctu-
lously bowing from side to side, he
did so with a gravity very unusual
to him. He seemed to sit rather far back
in the carriage, and moved his body
very little. His curious crimson robes
and cap doubtless gave him an un-
usual appearance. The Queen, beside him,
was radiant. She never looked better.
The cheers which greeted the pair
were loud and unmistakably genuine,
and very different from the perfur-
cious applause which usually greets
the appearance of members of the royal
family.

PROCESSION TO THE ABBEY.

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were carried out according to pro-
gram, and the only striking features
of the first two were the gorgeous state
carriages and the beautiful trappings of
the vehicles. In the last carriage of the
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Abbey and the Queen walking slowly
to the left of the throne gained her
chair and knelt at a silver prie dieu,
her magnificent train of cloth of gold
being lifted out of her way by six

scarlet-coated pages. Two or three
minutes later came the hoarse cry
from the Westminster boys of "Vivat
Rex Edward!" with blasts from the
trumpets.

THE KING IS DELAYED.

Yet there was another wait. "What
has become of the King?" was asked by
the people who were shut off from
sight of the nave. The Queen waited
patiently, the organ ceased and then
suddenly there was another fanfare of
trumpets and chorus of "Vivats" and
King Edward appeared and walked to
his chair in front of the throne, bow-
ing to the Queen as he passed, and
then knelt down in prayer.

After removing his somewhat un-
becoming cap, his majesty stood up and
the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a
trembling voice read the recognition,
beginning:

"Sirs, I here present unto you King
Edward, the undoubted King of this
realm," etc.

Then there was a hoarse shout and
the blending of the choir and the peo-
ple, women and men, in the cry, "God
Save King Edward!" Several times
this was repeated, and the abbey rang
with loud fanfares.

Again the King and Queen knelt and
the Archbishop of Canterbury walked
to the altar and commenced the com-
munion. While the Gospel was being
read the King stood erect, supported
on each side by the bishops in their
heavily embroidered caps. During the
singing of the creed, all the members
of the royal family turned eastward.
Both King Edward and Queen Alex-
andra followed the service carefully,
frequently looking at the copies of the
service which they held in their hands.

SIGNING OF THE OATH.

The administration of the oath fol-
lowed. Standing before the King's
chair the Archbishop said:

"Sirs, is your majesty willing to take
the oath?"

The King answered, in firm, strong
tones: "I am willing."

Archbishop—Will you solemnly prom-
ise and swear to govern the people of
the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Ireland, and the dominions thereto
belonging, according to the statutes in
Parliament agreed on, and the respec-
tive laws and customs of the same?

King—I solemnly promise so to do.

Archbishop—Will you to the best of
your power cause law and justice, in
mercy, to be executed in all your judg-
ments?

King—I will.

Archbishop—Will you, to the utmost
of your power, maintain the laws of
God, the true profession of the gospel
and the Protestant reformed religion
established by law? And will you main-
tain and preserve inviolably the settle-
ment of the Church of England, and the
doctrine, worship, discipline and gov-
ernment thereof, as by law established
in England? And will you preserve
unto the bishops and clergy of England,
and to the church therein committed to
their charge, all such rights and privi-
leges as by law do or shall appertain to
them or any of them?

King—All this I promise to do.

Then the inkstand was brought and
the King signed the oath. He did not
advance to the altar, but sat in the
chair he had occupied since the service
began. While the choir sang, "Come,
Holy Ghost, Our Souls Inspire," the
King remained seated and the Queen
stood up.

After the Archbishop's anointing
prayer, a gold canopy was brought over
the King's chair and his majesty dis-
mounted and walked to the altar, while
the choir sang Sedock's anthem. The
anointing ceremony was scarcely seen,
owing to the canopy. The spectators
were just able to discern the Archbis-
hop of Canterbury's motions.

After the prayer the King donned the
colodium sindonis, then resumed his
seat, and from a scarlet, silken roll on
which the prayers were printed in large
type, and which was held by the Dean
of Westminster, the Archbishop of Can-
terbury read the prayers and delivered
the sword to the King, who did not go
to the altar the sword being taken to
him by the Dean of Westminster, while
his majesty remained standing.

THE KING IS CROWNED.

The armilla and the orb were then
delivered to the King, according to the
program. When the King held out his
hand for the ring the Archbishop of
Canterbury had difficulty in finding it,
but finally, with trembling hands, he
placed it on the tip of his majesty's fin-
ger, reading the prayer simultaneously,
the King himself completing the pro-
cess of putting on the ring as he with-
drew his hand. Later the Archbishop
had similar difficulty, owing to near-
sightedness, in placing the crown on
the King's head. In fact, the choir
started "God Save the King" while the
Archbishop of Canterbury was still
striving to place the crown on the ruler's
head and a great shout went up, and
the electric lights were turned on.

As the acclamations died away the
clanging of jowbells the noise of guns
and the shouting of people outside
penetrated into the abbey, where
the King still sat motionless, his daz-
zling crown on his head and his scepter
held firmly in his hand.

WEAKNESS OF ARCHBISHOP

After singing "Be Strong and Play
the Man" and the Bible having been
presented the King advanced and
knelt while he received the benedic-
tion. He then walked to the great
throne, where he stood on the dais
for the first time, surrounded by
nobles. The Archbishop of Canterbury
followed the King being obliged to
stand while awaiting the arrival of the
Archbishop. Having placed the King
on his new throne, the Archbishop
knelt and paid homage, the aged pre-
late scarcely being able to rise until the
King assisted him, and himself raised
the Archbishop's hands from the steps
of the throne. The Archbishop who
seemed to be in a faint, had to prac-
tically be carried to the altar. The in-
cident created considerable excitement,
and several prelates rushed forward to
help the prelate.

The next person to pay homage to the

King was the Prince of Wales, who
knelt until King Edward knelt out his
hands, which he kissed after touching
the crown as a sign of fealty. The
Prince of Wales then started to return
to his seat, when the King drew him
back and put his arms around him and
kissed him. After this the King once
more gave the Prince his hand, this
time to shake, and the hearty vigor of
King Edward's grasp showed that his
hand at any rate had not lost its
strength.

The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Mar-
shal, accompanied by representatives
of each grade of the nobility, read the
oath, beginning:

"I, Duke of Norfolk, etc., do become
your liege man of life and limb," etc.

The respective representatives next
touched the crown and kissed the
King's cheek, the Duke of Norfolk be-
ing the only peer to read the oath.
This portion of the service was con-
siderably shortened.

CROWNING OF THE QUEEN.

The Queen then rose, and, accom-
panied by her entourage, proceeded to the
altar steps, where under a pall of cloth
of gold, she was quickly crowned by
the Archbishop of York, supported by
the bishops. She was then led to the
throne beside that on which the King
sat, and her enthronization was com-
pleted. The Queen bowed to King
Edward and both walked to the altar
and received the communion, after
delivering their crowns to the Lord
Great Chamberlain and another officer
appointed to hold them. The pages,
while their majesties knelt, still held
the Queen's magnificent long train,
with the rest of the nobles present
kneeling. The rest of the spectacle
was impressive and was made more
brilliant by the electric light.

By a great effort the Archbishop of
Canterbury was enabled to conclude
the service, and the King and Queen
repaired to St. Edward's chapel. Nei-
ther of their majesties returned to
their thrones after the communion, but
remained at the altar. The service,
which was completed with the singing
of the "Te Deum," was brought to a
close without a hitch. The King ex-
hibited no outward trace of fatigue.

CHEERS FOR KING AND QUEEN.

While the King and Queen were in
St. Edward's chapel many of the peers
broke ranks and lined up along the ap-
proaches to the altar. The younger
members of the nobility, some of them
being scarcely 10 years of age, who had
previously been kept in the background,
then joined their older relatives. Gen-
eral Kitchener, with his hands on the
shoulders of a little page, was conspicu-
ous among these. The first to ap-
pear from the chapel was the Queen.
As she passed between the ranks all
the nobles bowed low, the Queen ac-
knowledging their salutations. When
her majesty reached the nave some one
shouted, "Three cheers for the Queen!"
and the old abbey rang with cheers as
the Queen slowly passed into the an-
nex, men and women rising from their
seats and shouting with such good
will as any of the crowd in the streets.

Nearly ten minutes later the King
emerged from the chapel, still wearing
the crown and carrying the scepter and
rod. He smilingly bowed to the peers
and pages. While his majesty was
still near the altar some one in the gal-
lery shouted, "Three cheers for the
King!" There was a feeble shout, but
no one took up this unorganized dem-
onstration.

A somewhat awkward pause follow-
ed. The however, was quickly atoned
for. While the King passed the chan-
cel arch those in the body of the abbey
commenced to cheer. The sound grew
in volume and bishops and priests,
peers and peeresses, generals, admirals
and diplomats—the whole vast throng
rose and hurraed at the top of their
voices. Until the last man in the pro-
cession had disappeared in the annex
the cheering was continued. The King
bowed and smiled, and the organ and
orchestra played "God Save the
King," and the spectators poured out
in desperate and frequently fruitless
search for the carriages.

RETURN TO THE PALACE.

The departure of the King and Queen
from the abbey was signaled by an-
other salute, the masses bands playing
"God Save the King." The entire ro-
tary of their majesties' return to the palace
was marked by scenes of enthusiasm
similar to those which greeted their
progress to the abbey, the more cir-
cuitous route through clubland and
Constitution Hill giving the hundreds
of thousands of persons occupying the
stands, windows and roofs an opportu-
nity of greeting the newly crowned
King and his consort. The party re-
turned to Buckingham Palace, which
they did in the midst of remarkable
scenes of enthusiasm, the entire crowd
from Constitution Hill downward join-
ing in singing the national anthem.

Shortly after the return of the King
and Queen to the palace it was official-
ly announced from there that the King
had borne the ceremony well and that
he had suffered in no way from fatigue,
and this was confirmed when, in re-
sponse to the repeated plaudits of the
crowd, his majesty accompanied by
the Queen, appeared on the balcony in
their robes and crowns. The faces of
both were suffused with smiles as they
bowed repeatedly their recognition of
the warmth of the applause.

PUBLIC GREETINGS FAVORITES.

If there was one impression that re-
mained stronger than another after
watching the pageant outside the ab-
bey it was that there was more splen-
dor, more organization and less really
heartfelt emotion among the crowd
that was the case during the last
reign. Spontaneous applause and nat-
ural feeling were rather kept out of
sight by the strict attention to every
detail which dominated the whole ar-
rangements.

The sky grew darker and darker
when the procession began to form up
again outside the abbey after the cer-
emony, and one splendid figure after
another came out from the service and
the gloom of waiting was only relieved
by the arrival of the little son of the
Prince of Wales, who eagerly saluted
at the window of his carriage, to the
huge delight of the crowd, while all his
grandfather a troops presented arms as
he stately little fellow drove through
their lines of scarlet.

Once more the crowd yelled with de-
light to see their favorite, Lord Rob-
erts appear. He got on his horse,
smiling, just as Lord Kitchener, with
his face as impressive as the bows of
an ironclad clef his way through the
brilliant crowd, mounted his horse and
faced the cheering stands without
the slightest attention to applause.

When the procession at last began
to move the mounted men of all parts
of India made a wonderful sight as
they swept by, followed almost imme-
diately by the eight celebrated cream-
colored Hanoverians, for the King had
come out of the abbey with the crown
on his head and his crowned Queen be-
side him, looking tired but happy, and
bowing to the crowds, who waved
handkerchiefs and sang "God Save the
King" until their majesties were out of
sight.

All Run Down

When your vitality is low, you are
miserable all the time. Your nerves
are weak and your appetite is poor.
You have no ambition, and you are
languid and depressed all the time.



HAVE FOUND A WAY OUT Money in Sight for the Circuit Courts.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

As a result of a conference between the three circuit judges and Governor Dole a way has finally been discovered by which probably money will be obtained to carry on the courts at least until legislative meets. This is by paying back to the general expense fund, the amounts already paid to the bailiffs appointed under the Humphreys act and amounting to about \$4,500, leaving that sum to be used for the general expenses of the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

It is now claimed that the bailiff act as passed by the legislature intended that the bailiffs should be paid out of a special appropriation. Instead of that the salaries of bailiffs have all along been charged to the expense account and was one of the factors in the early depletion of that fund. There is now in the hands of the treasurer \$5,000 or \$6,000 collected by the district magistrates which might possibly be used for the payment of the bailiffs, there being no special appropriation for the purpose by the legislature.

A demand was made upon Auditor Austin yesterday for funds from the general expense account the fact of the alleged wrongful charge of bailiff salaries against that account being set by the judges. The Auditor stated his willingness to comply with the request upon a court order, and it was agreed that the matter should be submitted to the Supreme Court for adjudication. This will probably be done today upon an agreed statement of facts between the Auditor, and possibly some citizen to whom money is owing from the court fund. One of the jurors will very likely be pressed into service for this matter, and an opinion requested at an early date. Justice Perry is the only member of the Supreme Court now in the Territory and he will have to call in two members of the bar to sit with him in the case.

The conference between Gov. Dole and Judges Robinson, Humphreys and Gear was held yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, the latter adjourning court for the purpose of attending. In the morning the judges sent a letter to the Governor, which however was not received until afternoon. It was filed in the clerk's office before ten o'clock yesterday morning—being in the following form:

"Honolulu, August 19, 1902.

"To the Governor.
"Sir:—We have the honor to inform you that the appropriation for the expenses of the Supreme and Circuit Courts is now exhausted and that payment of necessary expenses incurred during the present August term of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit has been refused for that reason, and it will therefore be impossible to continue the business of the present term unless some funds are supplied for doing so.
"We beg to inform you that yesterday Chief Justice Frazar estimated that between \$15,000 and \$17,000 would be required in order to meet the necessary expenses of the courts for the next six months. This, of course, will not admit of any extra session of the Circuit Courts.

"We have the honor to remain,
"A. S. HUMPHREYS, 1st Judge.
"GEO. D. GEAR, 2d Judge.
"W. J. ROBINSON, 3d Judge."

Governor Dole immediately requested a conference to which the judges promptly responded. The method above stated for the relief of the courts was outlined at this meeting, the governor and the three circuit judges agreeing as to the legality of the plan. The demand subsequently was made upon Auditor Austin.

The bailiffs under the Humphreys law have been paid since last May out of the expense appropriation. Previous to that time bailiffs for the courts had been furnished from the High Sheriff's department and the expense was consequently not borne by the courts. There are two bailiffs in the first circuit, appointed by the judges, each of whom draws eighty-five dollars per month. Judge Robinson's bailiff, George Sea performs the same duties for the Supreme Court and he is paid out of the salary fund. Judge Little, Judge Edings, Judge Kalua and Judge Hardy all have bailiffs though for the last three judges, they receive a salary of but fifty dollars per month. The total of the salaries paid to bailiffs for thirteen months is approximately \$4,500. This does not include an extra bailiff which Judge Humphreys appointed for one term to assist the two regular bailiffs in preserving the dignity of his court.

The act which the judges claim makes an appropriation for the pay of bailiffs other than from the general expense fund is known as "Act 10." There is no reference in the act to an appropriation. Section 5 providing "That the bailiffs appointed under the provisions of this Act shall be paid for their services at and after the following rates, and it shall be the duty of the Auditor of the Territory to draw a warrant for the same upon the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii upon an order so to do under the seal of the court, of any Judge of the Court by whom any such bailiff may have been appointed, that is to say:

"The bailiff of the Supreme Court, \$100
Additional bailiffs at the rate per day
The bailiffs of the First and Fourth Circuits per month..... 85
The Bailiffs of the Second, Third and Fifth Circuits per month.... 50
Additional bailiffs for the several circuit courts, per day, for each day of actual service..... 3
The bailiffs of the Supreme Court is specially designated in the salary appropriation, though there is nothing re-

lating to the bailiffs of circuit courts in any of the appropriation bills. The judges contend however that it was the intention of the legislature to make these salaries also payable out of the salary appropriation, and in the absence of a specific fund for the purposes the money should be taken from any other fund in the Treasury.

THE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

When court opened yesterday morning the jurors in the case of W. Kaleihua charged with assault had taken their seats. Judge Gear asked the attorneys if there was any reason why the jury should not be discharged and both consented. The defendant objected, however, and the court announced that it could not compel the jury to sit unless the fees were paid, and that the defendant having been once in jeopardy would be discharged. "I don't know where the funds are coming from," said Judge Gear. "According to the Chief Justice it will take \$15,000 to \$17,000 for the next six months, and we haven't got that many cents, much less dollars. The last legislature appropriated \$36,000 which was just enough for thirteen months. The Chief Justice made the estimate of the amount needed without consulting the circuit judges and both the clerk and chief justice now estimate that there should have been \$60,000. The long and short of it is, that the appropriation has been exhausted and there is no way to pay jurors or incidental expenses, so the courts will have to quit. This court can't run on credit, and we can't keep the jurors away from their work without paying them. The jury impaneled in this case may refuse to work, and neither the court or the governor can compel you to serve. If you desire you can serve, but this man has been once placed in jeopardy and if not tried now must be discharged."

Col. Parker asked for a few minutes to allow the jurors to consult, and they returned very soon saying they would serve. A verdict of not guilty was returned in the case.

GRAND JURY WILLING TO SERVE.

The grand jury appeared in court later and expressed a willingness to finish its labors, even though there was no compensation. Judge Gear took great pains to explain that the jurors would have to wait for their pay until after March and need not serve. To this Foreman Kluegel replied "We have talked the matter over and the jurors are perfectly willing to complete their duties. It is our wish that we be allowed to serve for the remainder of the week, as we are so near done now." The grand jury was excused until today, however, because of the illness of Mr. Douthitt.

OTHER CRIMINAL MATTERS.

In the case of Pedro Rodriguez the Cuban who was convicted a few days ago his attorney filed a motion in arrest of judgment. This Judge Gear granted, going further and setting aside the verdict of the jury and granting a new trial on the ground that his instructions were erroneous. By this action the prisoner could be given his liberty on habeas corpus, having been once placed in jeopardy.

Ah Sang, a Chinese boy, was sentenced to prison for three months for larceny and laughed when the Court imposed sentence. He is only about 18 years of age, and seemed to like the sentence of the court.

WANTS HIS CHILD.

The father of Edward Taylor Miller, a minor was yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus upon his allegation that the boy was being wrongfully restrained of his liberty by George Oponui. A return was made in the afternoon by Oponui in which he admits having the custody of the boy and that the petitioner and his wife are the legal custodians of him. He answers further that he and his wife have furnished clothing and food for the child for four years, and that neither the petitioner nor his wife have contributed to the boy's support. Further, it is alleged that the petitioner deserted his wife, Kamaka Daniels Miller, in June, 1898, and went to California, and the wife then placed the child in the care of the respondent. It is also set out that Miller is an unfit person to have the custody of the child, because of his immoral habits and because he has no permanent home.

INSURANCE COMPANY SUED.

The Honolulu Stock Yards, Limited, yesterday filed suit against the Union Assurance Society for the sum of \$5000, alleged to be due as insurance on the building of the Stock Yards Company, corner of King and South streets, which was destroyed by fire on August 20, 1901, and in which the plaintiff claims to have incurred a loss of \$12,500.

In the declaration it is set forth that in July and August, 1901, the plaintiff was engaged in the construction of a two-story frame building at the corner mentioned and had expended upon it the sum of \$12,500 when it was destroyed. On July 20, 1901, in consideration of the payment by the plaintiff to defendant of the premium of \$150, the defendant by its agents, Henry Waterhouse & Co., executed and delivered to plaintiff its contract or policy of insurance in writing, number 1,347,824, whereby it insured the plaintiff for the term of one year against loss or damage by fire while in the course of construction for \$3000. On August 20, while it is alleged the policy was in full force and unforfeited and unsundered, and before the building was wholly finished and completed, the same was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The plaintiff alleges that it furnished proof of the loss, but that defendant refused to pay the sum. Other sums of insurance are mentioned as having been taken out with the same company, amounting in all to \$5000.

COURT NOTES.

The annual report of the trustees of the C. R. Bishop trust was filed yesterday, showing receipts of \$41,400.99 and expenditures of \$34,007, leaving a balance of \$7392. The expenditures were chiefly for the various churches and charitable organizations provided for in trust. Of this, \$20,000 went to the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Answer has been filed in the cases of Lewers & Cooke vs. Lin Pat et al.

Answer making general denial of the counterclaim has been filed by plaintiff in the case of G. Schuman vs. W. S. Withers.

Petition for order of sale of real estate has been made by J. Lightfoot, administrator of the estate of J. K. Kauranama.

Petition has been filed in the case of Margaret Cullen vs. T. F. Laneing, to perpetuate the testimony of Sylvester Cullen as to real estate titles. Cullen is said to be old and feeble and upwards of 80 years of age.

ONE MAN MISSING Search for Body of Chinese in Ruins.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Search is beginning among the ruins of Monday morning's fire for the recovery of the body of a Chinese who was seen to enter the room of a friend at 2 o'clock that morning and who has not been seen or heard of since. The man was an employee of the Metropolitan Meat Market up to a month ago at which time he was taken ill. He was laid off for a couple of weeks when he appeared at the market asking for work again, but the job had been given to another. He was around the market about a week ago when the night Chinese engineer talked with him. At that time the man was still quite sick.

Yesterday it was learned that the man had not been seen since 2 o'clock on the morning of the conflagration and his friends at once reported the matter to High Sheriff Brown. Orders were given to search the ruins for the remains, but up to a late hour in the afternoon nothing was found there. When the debris is cleared away later on a close watch will be kept.

The fire inquest jury continued its investigation yesterday afternoon. Fire Chief Thurston being recalled, and testimony was also given by Andrew Brown of the water works department, E. C. Winston, owner of the block in which the fire started, Wong Yee and other Chinese who occupied a store adjoining the one in which it is believed the blaze originated.

Wong Yee said he was awakened by cries from the street which the later ascertained were uttered by Ah Sul, the butcher, and he rushed out by the back door. Flames were rising all around at the time. He did not know whether a cat was in his room at the time but there was a big gray cat belonging to a storekeeper on River street which had a habit of visiting around other stores and was occasionally locked up over night. The cat may have been in his place that morning but of this he was not certain. He had taken out a thousand dollar insurance policy three months before on about \$1,300 worth of goods and store fixtures.

Fire Chief Thurston said when the two central station engines arrived at the fire there was not enough water for them to pump and, in his judgment, it was fully fifteen minutes before a forced supply was turned down into the mains. He thought that if there had been a full head of water when the engines began pumping the fire would not have spread over so large an area. The lack of a full head of water handicapped him in closing in on the fire and holding it to the block in which it started.

Watermaster Andrew Brown said that it was the custom at the Beretania pumping station to shut down the pump at midnight, leaving a fireman there the rest of the night, whose duty it was, in case of a fire to rake down the fire, call for the engineer and switch the valves so that all the water would run into the mains nearest the location of the fire. This he believed was done within twenty minutes after the alarm sounded. A forty pound pressure was always at the head from midnight until morning on ordinary occasions. The Punchbowl reservoir is pumped full before the pump is shut down. However, through "stealing" of water about 500,000 gallons of water got away from it during the night.

E. C. Winston, who lives opposite the depot, was aroused by cries of fire and was almost to the scene when the alarm was sent in. The fire gained terrific headway and he could only judge that it originated in the third store on River street from the corner of Hotel street, but he could not tell how it started.

An adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Progress of Naval Vessels.

In the official statement of the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U. S. Navy, July 1, the greatest progress made on any one vessel was on the armored cruiser Colorado, being constructed by the Cramps. She has advanced five per cent. in completion between June 1 and July 1. The average advance on other vessels where advance has been made, has been from two to four per cent. Commanding with the battleships, we find that the Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Georgia and New Jersey have advanced one per cent, and the Rhode Island and Virginia two per cent. The keel of the Nebraska not having been laid a month yet, no advance could be reported on her. Of the armored cruisers, the California has advanced one per cent, the West Virginia and the Maryland three per cent, the Pennsylvania four per cent, and the Colorado five per cent. No advance has been made on the South Dakota.

The record as to the protected cruisers shows that an advance of one per cent has been made on the Des Moines, Chattanooga, Galveston and Cleveland, two per cent advance has been made on the Denver, three on the Tacoma, and four on the Charleston. No advance was made on the St. Louis and Milwaukee.

On the monitors Arkansas and Florida an advance of one per cent has been made, and three per cent on the Wyoming. No advance was made on the Nevada, which is 23 per cent toward completion.

On the torpedo boat destroyers, the Hopkins has been advanced one per cent, the Truxtun and Worden, two; the Hull, Paul Jones and Whipple, three, and on the remaining seven no advance was made, although they are well on toward completion. Five of them are as high as 99 per cent toward completion, and the remaining two 73 and 94 per cent.

No progress was made on any of the seven torpedo boats, although like the torpedo boat destroyers, they are well on toward completion. The submarine torpedo boat Pike, which is 74 per cent toward completion, advanced two per cent during June, but no advance was made on the remaining six, which are from 74 to 99 per cent finished.

LEADS MERRY LIFE ABOARD A SHIP

Small Girl Gets an Education
While Sailing All Over
the World.

Not many little girls of ten summers can say, "I learned how to play the piano. I have learned to read and write. I can draw. I know the multiplication table. Oh, you know I can do all the things that any ordinary school kid of my age can do, and I've got all this education while visiting half the ports of the world, and making ten trips around the Horn in papa's ship." This is sort of an ideal in education for young folks yet it is what little Gladys Margaret Graham has had the good fortune to do while sailing merrily around the world, through pleasant seas and through icy seas piled up to the height of mountains by hurricanes.

Gladys Graham is the little daughter of Captain Graham of the big white ship E. M. Phelps which is now lying at Naval wharf. She is as pretty and clever a little maiden as ever skipped a rope on the deck of a merchantman. All her life has been spent with her father and mother on the big ships that the captain has commanded, and her father has been master of some of the best ships that ever sailed under an American flag too.

Little Gladys talks interestingly of her voyage around the Horn. "You see," she said, "I have lots of fun here when I don't have to study and practice on the piano too much. A sailor's life is all right except when we have a bad cook. We mostly always have trouble with our cooks. They are bad. Some of them don't ever know how to thicken the gravy by pouring a lot of salt into it, but he sickened the sailors instead. 'Thicken' and 'sicken' make a funny joke, don't they?" "I have a lot of fun at times. When we have a rough day and the sea jumps up and down I go down in the dining room and sit in the middle of the floor. Its smooth hard wood you know and just as soon as the ship tips from side to side I slide all over the floor. Its better than having a sled and sliding on the snow because you don't have to carry a sled around when sliding on the floor and just as soon as you get to the bottom of the slide that part lifts up and becomes the hill and you slide down again and keep doing it as long as you like.

"There are lots of other things to do. We fish for albatross going around the Horn. They're great big birds and we catch them on the end of a line which has a three cornered hook that they bite and as soon as they do it it jams their bill and they cannot open it to let the hook go so we just pull them on board. I like birds.

"Honolulu? Oh Honolulu would be all right if it did not have so many mosquitoes. They're awful here. We usually carry a few away from her with us but not having any place to keep them in they usually get blowed off the ship. I don't think they'd live during the cold part of our trip around the Horn.

"You know we've got an awful lot of sailors. They all come from Baltimore together and I don't think any of them had ever been to sea before. They are a lot of land lubbers. You know our masts are high and some of them were afraid to go up at first but the mates persuaded them that they were nearer heaven when they got up there so all of them went up as we wanted them too. Two of them had been in the workhouse all winter and I think some of the others should have been in jail. We'll I must go in and get my dolls. Don't you forget—you know, I'm a regular state o' Maine child mariner. Don't give me away though—I was born in California. Good-bye."

CRUISER ADAMS TO VISIT HAWAII

Also to Investigate Japanese
Encroachment in Wake
and Midway.

Dispatches from Washington say that the cruiser Adams is to make a trip to the Pacific Islands and will visit Honolulu and make a cruise all around the Hawaii group.

The principal object of the cruiser's visit is to make a trip to Wake Island and the Midway Islands, American possessions which have been usurped by Japs. The Adams will be in charge of Commander Fox, who will make an investigation into the case of both Wake Island and the Midway group, and if it is ascertained that the Japanese have settled in those islands with the sanction of the Jap government with the view of laying a claim to sovereignty over them, representations will be made to Japan on the subject with their object of securing their removal.

This action was determined upon by the State Department as a result of reports stating that the Japs had settled on those islands. The master of the transport Buford recently sent a communication to the department saying that while his vessel was approaching Wake Island in June he discovered that the island was inhabited by a party of Japanese. While the steamer Nero was making a survey of the Pacific for a trans-Pacific cable in 1896 she discovered that the Midway Islands were inhabited by Japanese. As both these islands are American territory the department considers it surprising that the Japs should settle in them.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers

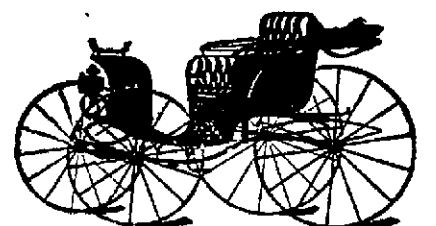


In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly soothe itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Syringe is often sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Aust. Depot: H. Towers & Co., Sydney. N. & W. W. Africa: Depot: Livers Ltd., Cape Town. Forster Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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FROM SAN FRANCISCO:			FOR SAN FRANCISCO:		
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 23	GABLIC	AUG. 26	AUG. 26	AUG. 26
KOREA	SEPT. 2	HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 10	CHINA	SEPT. 5
GABLIC	SEPT. 10	DORIC	SEPT. 13	DORIC	SEPT. 13
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 18	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 20	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 20
CHINA	SEPT. 26	PERU	SEPT. 30	PERU	SEPT. 30
DORIC	OCT. 4	COPTIC	OCT. 7	COPTIC	OCT. 7
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 14	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 14	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 14
PERU	OCT. 22	KOREA	OCT. 22	KOREA	OCT. 22
COPTIC	OCT. 29	GABLIC	NOV. 1	GABLIC	NOV. 1
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 6	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8
KOREA	NOV. 12	CHINA	NOV. 13	CHINA	NOV. 13
GABLIC	NOV. 22	DORIC	NOV. 25	DORIC	NOV. 25
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 2	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 5	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 5
CHINA	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 13	PERU	DEC. 13
DORIC	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 19	COPTIC	DEC. 19

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